v. 13.

Field-Book
of
Willis L. Jepson

1905.

If lost, finder kindly send by mail to W.L. Jepson, care Parrs Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, England and receive reward.

New York to Antwerp

– Sailed from New York to Antwerp at 10:30 A.M. Found a lot of mail on board for me, steamer letters from my mother, sister, Prof. and Mrs. L. J. Richardson, and Mrs. A.G. Freeman, and a lot of newspapers and magazines from the latter. This Red Star line steamer, Vaderland, is a very steady vessel. Sitting at dinner one might easily suppose that one was ashore. Have not only not been seasick but not even a qualm! And I am very susceptible to seasickness, Moreover I do not like the sea. Its awful vastness is impressive and its cruelty fearful - two characteristics which it has in common with the desert - a region of great fascination for me I must admit.

July 15 - 24, 1905.

Antwerp, my first European city, is to me exceedingly beautiful. The beauty and color of its old buildings, its narrow streets, decorated squares, and picturesque street scenes were full of interest. The city is kept very clean and the color tones of the house are exceedingly pleasing. One walks in the street as often as on the sidewalks which are sometimes but 1 or 2 feet wide. Wherever they are wide and often where they are not the restaurants and cafes fill up the space completely with chairs and little tables for where people sit eating and drinking. Such places are innumerable. One gets the impression that the Belgians do nothing but eat and drink, men and women both, and of course of all classes.

Antwerp

such is the custom of the country. Labor is very cheap and man power or woman power is largely used for vehicles in the streets. It is a most common sight to see a woman or two women pushing a cart filled with vegetables or clothing for the laundry. It is equally common to see 1 or 2 dogs harnessed beneath the axle of the cart, pulling with might and main. The very heavy trucks are drawn by Flemish horses, fine animals but mostly remarkable for their elephantine dimensions. The street cars are owned by the city. The fare is 10 centimes (2 cents) or 15 centimes (3 cents) according to the distance you ride.

July 25, 1905.

In Liege one end of the car is cushioned and you pay one cent more there. When the car reaches the end of the line the conductor picks up the cushions and puts them at the rear end of the car which is now the first-class end. When the conductor takes your fare he gives you a little ticket which he cancels with a blue pencil. In Antwerp I went to four of the most interesting places, First, the Cathedral, which is the finest Gothic church in the Netherlands. The stone work on the tower was, it is said, Compared to Mehlin lace by Charles V. The interior is so vast that it would require many days to study all there is to be seen. I gave

Antwerp

the most time to Rubens great picture, the Descent of Christ from the Cross. This church was begun in 1352. I also visited the Church of St. Jacques which has even more sumptuous decorations. Of great interest is the old printing house of Plantin who set up his business in 1549. The same family carried on the business until 1876 when the fine building with its central court was given to the city. It contains thousands of rare old books, old presses, old type, old copper plates and among the portraits are 15 by Rubens. At the Royal Museum I could have spent a month; I had just two hours. The statuary is fine and the collection of paintings by old and modern

July 26, 1905.

masters is very great. Rubens "Crucifixion of Christ" is here, "The Adoration of the Magi" and many others by the master and by Van Dyck. "The Entombment" by the latter is very celebrated. Quintin Matsys "Entombment of the Christ." I did not have time to study, giving it only a glance. Of the modern paintings which I enjoyed very much there were many that one sees in prints such as Cabanels "Cleopatra testing poison on criminals" In order to see as much of the life of the city as possible I left the Hotel Central and went down into the heart of the city where they speak only French, sometimes German and took a room

Antwerp

at a little inn called the Chapeau Rouge where the walls were quaintly decorated with old time frescos. The place was near the house where Van Dyck was born, near the Cathedral whose chimes were constantly ringing the hours and fractions of hours, near the Grand Place where is the Town Hall and the old Guild Houses. The Guild Houses are very beautiful mediaeval structures and I sat in the square looking at them for one whole hour one evening - also drinking in the poetry of the Cathedral tower which is in fine view from here. The whole city is profusely decorated with flags, the tricolor, Black Yellow and Red of Belgium, because the King, Leopold II and

July 27, 1905.

Crown Prince Albert comes today. The street is packed with people leading into the Grand Place. A battalion of infantry in gorgeous uniforms preceded by mounted police come down the narrow street, crowding the people back. Then a band of music. Then more infantry. Then cavalry surrounding the retinue of royal carriages. The King and ~~his Son~~ the Crown Prince are in the first carriage, flanked by a single line of cavalry with sabres. The monarch presented a very haughty appearance and ever and anon bowed his acknowledgements to the cheering populace. As he passed me I was within ~~12~~ feet of him, so narrow are the

Antwerp

Belgian streets. Just as he passed the window where I was, I saw from my post of vantage a peasant woman suddenly dart from the crowd between the cavalrymen and thrust a letter into the royal carriage. The cavalrymen fearing an attack upon the King, closed suddenly round the carriage, stopping it, but when it was seen that ~~the~~ it was a peasant woman the King made some indication to the woman, the populace burst into cheers of Vive le Roi and the procession went on down the street. Behind the King came a company of infantry with black uniforms, green braid, epaulettes and trimmings, high caps, with

July 27, 1905

tufts of peacock feathers dancing on top. Behind them was another gorgeous company which I cannot describe now. I should have said that the Burgomasters of Antwerp and various dignitaries preceded by some distance the royal equipage. In my room at the Chapeau Rouge I pay 2 francs including breakfast of coffee, bread and butter.

Liège is beautifully situated on the River Meuse well in the interior. It is, in many ways, more beautiful than Antwerp. In order to see the folk of the country I came 3rd class, no cushions on the seats, 89 cents (U.S.) from Antwerp, 2 hrs + 22 minutes travel. I came to Liège as delegate from the University of California to the

Diegrap

Second International Congress for Agricultural Education, July 28-29. The American delegates (4) and one from Great Britian attached themselves to the first section, Higher agricultural instruction. The American delegates were W. H. Beal, U.S. Dept. of Agr., Prof. J. T. Willard, Manhattan, Kansas (Prof. of Chemistry, State Agr. Coll.), L. H. Smith, Asst Professor of Plant Breeding, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. J, and W.L. Jepson, Univ. of California. The President of the 1st Section was Edmond Le Plae, Ingr Agr., Professeur de Genie rural à l'Institut agronomique de l'Universite de Louvain. M. Le Plae is one of the most charming and agreeable gentlemen that

July 28, 1905.

I have ever met. He presided over the section with great display of wisdom and discretion, and promoted the dispatch of business admirably. He has a great deal of what we Americans call "steam" or "high pressure." But of all things he has a most admirable humor, delicate and spontaneous. The members of the Congress entertained the foreign delegates at dinner on the last day of the session. Prof Smith in speaking to M. Le Plae had occasion to say that he came from a Prohibition state. M. Le Plae hesitated. I asked him if he understood the term "prohibition." Oh, yes, he said, I understand. I was in Florida once. It was

Liege

Sunday. We could not get anything to drink. Finally we went into a back street, into a barn, climbed over a lot of hay, then up some difficult steps and finally into a ~~small~~ room very small and very dirty where we found all the principal people of the town assembled. There we got something to drink. That is prohibition! He added, I do not understand that kind of legislation. To say that people shall not drink - that is impossible to enforce. If there are bad drinks, bad drinks for the people, punish the manufacturers - That is the way!" - Of course the incom-

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table humor of this story is lost recording it in this way. Germany, France, and Mexico sent delegates, as did also other European countries. The papers presented were mainly in print so that the discussions were based on definite reports.

- The University exhibits, particularly that of Louvain were very good. In a botanical section were fine portraits of M. Martens, -1797-1863, Prof. Bot. Louvain), Ch. Morren (1807-58) and Ed. Morren (1833-1886), Professors of Bot. at Liege, the latter the Bromeliad man. Also one of Crepin of Brussels, Direct. Jardin Bot. de l'Etat, the Rose Revision man and author of a Manual of the Flora of Belgium.

Liège, Belgium

On the Quai de la Batte (Meuse banks stands the quaint old building Monte de Piété with curious sculptures on the walls It is now an Archaeological Museum. Visited St. Paul's Cathedral. It has a quaint old court and garden. Visited St. Jacques - the part at the extreme west end is of the year 1000 or odd and looks it. Both churches I liked. Fine view over the city from the Citadel. The fortifications are half-ruinous. The Belgian soldiers present a more gorgeous appearance than ours but no occupied fortress of the United States would look like this Citadel. Went to the Botanical

July 28 - 31, 1905

Institute of the University of Liège - at the Jardin Botanique, a short distance from the University which lies in the old crowded part of the city on the banks of the Meuse. About 3 acres of garden. Families in long narrow beds with narrow paths between, these ending on a grass strip bordering the foot-pathway. The Director is A. Gravis, Prof. of the Faculty of Sciences. Absent the day we called but were shown very courtesy by Dr. H. Lonay. The staff in research and instruction devotes itself now wholly to anatomy. The range of green houses is extensive. They have a great lot of Bromeliads - several houses full, used by E. Morren (Prof. Bot. Liège, 1833-1886) in crossing, etc. Morren's herbarium on which is based his classical monograph on the Bromeliaceae is in the Herbarium, which is about ¼ the size of ours and has now no Curator. "The town will not supply the money" said Lonay.

Liege, Belgium

- The street cars are here called Tramways, the word being introduced from England. The fare is 10 centimes, 2d class, or 15 centimes, 1st class. The streets are all paved with square or rectangular block but are quite smooth. The trees are Lindens, fine specimens here on the banks of the Meuse where I sit; 70 ft. high. They throw their limbs high and planted at about 25 foot intervals. This street is on the stone embankment of the river. Next the river wall is the tram track, overhead trolley. The poles are iron but tastefully designed, one pole with an arm. Half-way up the pole

August 1, 1905.

is a bracket supporting an octagonal box about 4 ft. in diameter in which plants are growing, geraniums, nasturtiums, some Agave like thing but leaves very slender,* the whole so tasteful and designed so well that it suggested cut material skillfully inserted. But no, there they were as far as I could see and remarkably uniform. The standard street tree, everywhere seems to be the Linden. The streets are very clean being kept scrubbed by men sweepers and in the narrow streets mostly by women. So narrow are the streets that people as often walk on the

*Also Petunias, nicotiana, verbena, English ivy

Liege, Belgium

pavement as in the sidewalk. I cannot distinguish English people from French people, here in this town with certainty. A young English couple near us in the restaurant might easily have been French so far as their appearance went but the American seems to be sui generis and is fleeced in consequence. Williard (of Kansas) says it is not so in Germany and a Michigan man says it is not so in England. The pass. part of the Americans is "Hello" as that of the Britisher is "I say" or "Bloody". I had to wait half an hour for the Royal

August 1, 1905.

Museum in Antwerp to open. Two tourists were sitting on the steps. One grinned and said: "Hello". (He saw in the first place that I was a tourist from the camera slung over my shoulder and the Baedeker in my pocket). I replied "Hello". "American" said he. "Yes," said I. "Cleveland" said he. "Californian", said I. Then we fell to talking. We Californians always style ourselves such, while other states say "Americans". This has led to the jesting remark that we of California have not yet found out that we are a part of the U.S!

From the Citadel a series of stone steps leads straight down into the city. The way is so

Liege, Belgium

sleep that it seems as if one might fall off looking down over it as a whole.

All the "places" and "boulevards" have trees. In the small crowded places, where a great many people pass, the pavement does not extend close to the tree. There is an area of ground, say 6 to 8 feet diam. But this is prevented from packing by a sort of gridiron arrangement, which can be taken up when desired. Young trees are protected up as high as 4½ feet on their trunks by wheat straw bound close by a galvanized wire around the tree or rather trunk

August 1, 1902.

The trees mean a great deal to a people who love to sit and eat and drink in the open air as much as do the Belgians.

I have a room in a "hole in wall" right in the Place du Theatre, the very heart and centre of the town. Opposite is a Restaurant Venetien when hundres of people are dining in the open air of an evening. Music is played by a band. Sousa's marches, Hiawatha, and classical peices follow one another. The band which played at the dinner of the International Congress for Agricultural Education played among other things: "Just one Girl" and "Rosa O'Grady"

Liege, Belgium

-S. S. S

q. s. m. b.

= servidor

Su seguro servitōr

Qui sus manos besa.

=

given me by a fellow-traveler on the Vaderland, the manner in which Spanish gentlemen close letters, using the abbreviations only.

- At about 6 00 o'clock this morning a "gang" of women street sweepers, 15 of them, under the direction of a man began cleaning the streets in the Place du Theatre under my

August 2, 1905.

window. They worked very rapidly and were soon gone from view.

- The people love to eat in the open air, the sidewalks are crowded with chairs and tables everywhere in front of the cafes, restaurants and hotels. The people bent on business walk in the streets, they are unimportant. Let a man quit business at the end of his day work and join the throng of people eating and drinking on the thousand miles of Belgian sidewalks and roadway and he can have his share of the sidewalk. Everywhere the people are eating and drinking, everywhere for miles and miles. It would

Liege, Belgium

seem as if the Belgians did not do anything else.

On leaving the heart of Antwerp one comes into a country of small farms. Every foot of the country is cared for and laid out just so. The farmers are now harvesting their grain and the sheaves of wheat stand in tall close bunches as high as a man's head. Prof LeRoy says the average rental is 100 to 110 francs per acre for the small farms. Between Antwerp and Liege one sees stretches of closely cultivated country, yet not a house in sight as far as one can see. Then again there are numerous farm villages crowding each other everywhere. I used to wonder why

August 2, 1905.

Mansfield Parish put so many fences into his pictures. I know now. These fields are laid off into innumerable rectangular plots of varying sizes planted to wheat, clover, vegetables, etc but not a fence. I saw about 35 sheep grazing on a mowed plot of about 3 acres. All around were luscious plots of vegetable but a shepherd was there and he did not seem to be busy. There is a noticeable absence of fences. There may be 1-wire fences occasionally which escaped my eye as I viewed the landscape from the car-window. Of course there were hedge rows on boundary lines. Also

Brussels

occasional plantations of broad-leaved trees and conifers, each consisting of 1 to 10 acres. The young conifers were so neat that they resembled young vegetable patches. Even in the country districts, through waysout places in the fields the roadways are often paved.

Brussels is a fine city. Its Palace of Justice, said by Baedeker to be the greatest piece of architecture of the 19th Century, its Cathedral but especially its Market place render it of interest not to speak of the Picture Galleries of Old and Modern Masters. I liked especially the Market Place with its

August 2, 1905.

fine Hotel de Ville, the ancient "Palace of the King" and the guild houses. The latter interested me exceedingly - the Halls of the Mercers, Skippers, Carpenters, Archers, Printers, etc. They are more elaborate than those of Antwerp but I like the latter very much better. The assemblage of buildings at the Grand Place is the most interesting collection of medieval buildings in one square anywhere in Europe possibly. At least so thinks Prof. Smith of the University of Illinois who is traveling with me for a few days.

People dress rather better here than in Liege but men's dress seems to me very informal

Brussels

in certain ways, that is without set rules. Prof. Le Play appeared in Prince Albert and silk hat the first day of the Congress at Liege, the second day with the same dress except that a straw hat had been exchanged for the silk hat! I noticed such combinations often, also full dress in the daytime.

Horses are fed a sort of brown bread in the street when waiting in harness, the owner slicing pieces with a sheath-knife from a round loaf.

Two leopard-like dogs harnessed to a cart, resting, tired out in their harness, presented a picturesque sight, the limbs and body straining the harness taut for they could not lie free.

August 3, 1905.

- Jardin de Botanique. Museum of Forestry. Section of Sequoia gigantea, with rings labeled as follows:

568:- Invasion of the Lombards in Italy.
600:-
622:- Hegira of Mahomet.
700:—
711:- Invasion of the Moors in Spain
800:- Coronation of Charlemagne
900:-
912:- Invasion of the Normans in France.
1000:-
1066:- Norman Conquest of England.
1099:- Capture of Jerusalem by Godefroid de Bouillon
1100:-
1200:-
1204:- Capture of Constantinople by Baudoin, Count of Flanders
1300:-
1302:- Battle of Eperons d'or
1400:-
1453:- Constantinople capt. by Turks
1492:- Columbus disc. America
1500:-
1555:- Abdication of Charles 5
1576:- Pacification of Ghent.
1600:-

Brussels Botanic Garden

1640 :- Death of Rubens
1695 :- Bombardment of Brussels
1700 :-
1715 :- Austrian regime in Belgium
1797 :- French regime in Belgium
1800 :-
1814 :- Dutch regime in Belgium.
1830 :- Independence of Belgium.
1894 :- Tree cut down.

Age = 1550 years.

The section was wedge-like. It is ~~was~~ kept in a glass case. On the side of the section are marked off the centuries beginning with 600. Something over 500 years of the heart is gone. One notices in the indication of great Events the stress laid on Belgian history. The wood sections from the Belgian

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fount plantations are admirable and well arranged. They stand 5 or 6 ft. high and show radial, and tangential cutting.

In the entry area is a statue B. B. J. Dumortier, 1797-1878.

Then is in the collection of woods a great lime tree section 300 years old, hollow, but some 8 or 9 ft. across. Then are good examples shown of tree diseases.

- In the hothouses is a good plant of Macrozamia Preissii, the stem globe-like, as large as a large water-bucket and leaves with spiny Coleteia-like leaflets.

Also Encephalartos Altensteinii, with barrel-like body and simple pinnate fronds 6 ft. long.

- Amicia Zygomeris, the most striking Sensitive plant I ever saw, the 4 large leaflets at the

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end of a long petiole hanging down, back to back, perfectly straight. As striking, in some ways but not so conspicuous as a sleep plant is Postiera hygrometrica. There last two in the garden.

The garden we did not examine fully, but the most interesting part consists of beds showing their relation to their environment, that is to say the beds are physiological and illustrate some particular relation. One bed has sleep plants, one bed plants showing adaptations against cold, another bed aquatic plants showing their relation to water and light, another showing plants of salty

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soils, another alpine and arctic plants, another carnivorous plants, another showing variations in a single generation, also beds for fasciation, color forms in leaves, color forms in flowers, zygomorphic and actinomorphic flowers in the same species, and so on through a great variety of beds. It is certainly the finest demonstration garden for popular instruction that I have seen and is certainly useful also for student work for which latter purpose I judge it must also be used.

The free University of Brussels occupies building in that quarter of the town where the picture galleries and royal

Brussels Botanic Garden

residences are. Surrounded by crowded buildings they seem and are unpretentious like Liege the University seems housed in one building only more so here. But I could not well tell how much area the University covered. It may run back from its front quite a distance. The other two universities of the Kingdom are Louvain and Ghent.

Brussels is in beautiful gala dress on account of the jubilee of independence (75th year), the streets being decorated with the Black Yellow and Red flags in vertical bands, as

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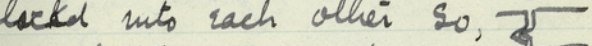
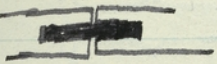
anywhere else, in Liege, Antwerp, etc.

The great nuisance here are the picture post-card venders who will come into the restaurants as you sit eating as well as accosting you on the street. I have refused 10 during one meal.

The curb-stones in this country are locked into each other so,  only they fit snug. Have also seen them use a metal piece, so.



— At the Gallery of Old Masters, there are Rubens, Van Dyck, etc but while I studied them as thoroughly as possible I did not enjoy them like the pictures in the Gallery of Modern Paintings.

Brussels Botanic Garden

– Rubus australis, New Zealand type, leaf consisting of a long petiole and 3 diverging fringes of petiolules, both prickly; the petiolules sometimes with a leaflet at tip. This densy or intricately bushy plant 3 1/2 ft. h is in the New Zealand garden: "Types de la Flore de la Nlle Zealand" they also have a similar "Types de la Australie" with Callistemon and Eucalyptus. All (inc. Araucarias) in pots, – taken inside in winter.

Also "Types de la Flore du Japon"; "Afrique Australis", containing Plumbago Capensis and cactus-like Euphorbia." Region Mediterranee" containing Cistus sp, Arbutus Unedo, Ephedra moro-

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stachya, Olea sp. etc.

There is a section devoted to Reproductions: Beds of phanerogams propagating by rhizomes, stolons, bulbils; Sexual multiplication of Cryptogams; Parthenogenesis bed, containing Dandelion; Cleistogamous bed containing Viola canina and odorata and Oxalis acetosella and Impatiens noli-tangere and Spergula arvensis. Monoecious bed (Chamaecyparis, Alnus, Carex, etc). Heterogamous bed (Iris, Sage, Asclepias Cornuti, Vinca major). Plants Anemophilous and Entomophilous. Plantes a Pollen Projectile (Urtica urens, etc) "Fleurs rendues vivantes par leurs etamines colorées"; bed with Thalictrum aquilegifolium, Maclaya

Brussels: Botanic Garden

cordata, Plantago media etc). Similar bed, with "stigmas conspicuous": "Fleurs visitées par des Coleoptères et des Diptères". "Dissémination par Projection" des graines. "Dissemination par des Animaux" Ditto, "Oiseaux". Ditto, "le Vent" "Fleurs Dichogamie" "Heterostylie" "Monoecious", andro, gyno, and the various combinations. "Trioecie" – male, female and perfect on distinct plants, such as Asparagus officinalis. Centaurea jacea, Cirsium acaule (indig), Cirsium arvense, Thymus Serpyllum. "Autogamie Succedanee" – in this bed Campanula persicifolia, Gentiana acaulis, Aquilegia vulgaris.

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"Autogamie et Allogamie" the first Viola tricolor, the second Specularia Speculum.

Brussels Botanic Garden consists of the following plan. A circle divided into 4 quarters by walks with a central circular water basin, these 4 quarters being devoted into the

Ecole de Botanique Systematique in which the families of plants, especially flowering plants are well represented, the beds ~~diverging~~ radiating from the centre. From California they have Collinsia bicolor, Nemophila insignis (flo. not large), Gilia capitata and other Gilia sp., Phacelia tana-

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cotifolia Systematic Garden and C. whitlavia, Clarkia pulchella and concinna, Godetia grandiflora, Baiseuvalia densiflora, Sequoia sempervirens, Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana, and a few others.

To the left of the Systematic School, on lower ground, is the "Ecole de Phylogenie Vegetal" or "Origin & des Espèces par l'action de la "Variabilité" et de l' Hérédité" It includes the physiological adaptations spoken of first. The plot includes nearly an acre and was the first visited. It includes examples of variation in leaves, flowers habit and color. De Vries plants in some of them are

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here. Also examples of metamorphosis, longevity, etc.

To the left still is the

Ecole D' Ethologie Vegetale.

Adaptations des Plantes aux Conditions d'existence. The first area, about 1/2 acre was labelled as follows: 1e Partie. "Adaptations pour la Conservation de l' Individual. (Beds illus. transpiration, relation to water, light etc; see nine pages back.

The second area was labeled "2me Partie. Adaptations pour la Conservation de l' Espece. (Procreation and Dissemination.). The beds are partly described 4 pages back.

Still to the left and towards the front of the garden are the geographical areas described 5 pages back. Then there is

Brussels: Botanic Garden

is a certain amount of the garden, especially the lower left (facing glass houses) which is lawn and trees. The linden some of them are peculiarly swollen in the trunks five feet (about) above the ground.

The Mimosa pudica plant in the Systematic Garden is a fine plant and most extraordinarily sensitive. I never saw anything like it in other sensitive plants.

There are several entrances to each plot so that one may miss, at first, the signs indicating the "schools", so that these notes are random-like, being taken as I wandered through,

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hence the need for this final summary.

A. School of Systematic Botany
4 plots in front of Conservatory

B. School of Phylogeny of Plants.
1 plot illustrating cases of heredity and variation.

C. School of Ecology.
Plot 1. Adaptations in the life of the individual
Plot. 2. Adaptations in history of the species.

The Hotel du Nord is a clean nice hotel near the Gare Nord. We had a front room on the ~~3rd~~ 4th floor (lift), 3 francs each per day including lights and attendance. For a room in a San Francisco Hotel ~~for~~ with

Brussels to London

similar appointments one would have had to pay 2:00 or 1.50 at the very least

The railway compartments are 1, 2 and 3 classes. There is no upholstering on the 3rd class seats. Sometimes there is an aisle down the side of the car connecting the compartments (2d or 3d class), sometimes not. The people in the 3rd class are as well dressed as the passengers of an ordinary American 1st class day coach. In England the full compartment (ten people) is uncomfortable. You sit in a narrow place and can scarcely move at all.

Went to London via Ostende, 1st class on boat. Ostende and a lot of other towns are watering

August 5, 1905.

places rising off the seashore in the most compact style imaginable - the land dead level about them - so that they seem to rise straight out of the water 5 or 6 stories high, and very clean-cut, as if space were dear. Deadly ill crossing the channel to Dover.

The whole south coast of England is amazingly fortified! It is not very obvious until you scan the cliffs closely.

The country part of England is very pretty - valley and hill with natural groups of trees - a great change from Belgium. I saw bits of scenery, clusters of oaks in little valleys and swelling hills not so unlike bits I could pick out in Napa valley.

London, England

- The most interesting thing to the Californian in London at first glance is the omnibus traffic. London isn't picturesque but they give a picturesque touch. The garden seats on top are favored and filled with people laughing and chatting, it seems as if the whole town in gay-colored coaches were off for a holiday*. Here they come, at a right smart gait, two, three, half-a-dozen at a time or even a continuous procession. They form a pleasant way of gathering one's first impressions of the town.

Have been to St. Paul's which was disappointing, to St. Giles Church where I saw an old-time church chiefly interesting as

* Each with a British flag on a staff at the corner.

Aug. 6, 1905.

Milton's burial place; the Wallace collection; Buckingham Palace; Piccadilly; Hyde Park, remarkable for its size, its fine trees, and its open fields over which Londoners may freely wander.

Dr. Perrides is connected with the Wellcome Research Laboratory of the Wellcome Chemical Co. at Snow Hill. He took pleasure in showing me specimens grown from the seed of Grindelia cuneifolia which I had gathered for him at West-Berkeley. He says that the plants grow straight up without forming radical leaves and that the stalks flower the first year. The stalks branch but little and bear few large heads. His specimens confirmed habital traits.

London, England

The other species grown by him, namely Grindelia squarrosa, seed from Manhattan, Kansas, produces a great rosette of radical leaves and does not flower the first year. In this respect it is much like Grindelia camporum, I imagine.

Perrédès says that alkaloids have been found in only one composite, namely Lactuca Scariola. Dr. Powers, it seemed, tried for an alkaloid in Grindelia but found after a great deal of work that it was a false scent. Grindelia's value lies in the resinous juices formed in the heads. It is best gathered just before it comes into ~~full~~ bloom.

August 7, 1905.

– At the Department of Botany, Natural History Museum, South Kensington, I was most cordially received by James Britten, who is now Sir James, having been knighted by the Pope, and by Mr. E. G. Baker.

The Herbarium occupies the top floor of the east wing of the large pressed brick building. The arrangement of the plants in the Herbarium is old-fashioned – acc. to Bentham and Hooker. The species are arranged acc. to DeCandolle's Prodromus. You go first to the Index to DeCandolle. You there find the number of the genus and number of the species. But if your species is a recent species then you look in the most recent monograph. Sometimes the extra species are

London, England

arranged at the end – as a last resort! – alphabetically. The system is highly absurd. What is the good of an herbarium representing a system of classification as to genera or species. Why not let it be like a dictionary. All that one needs is to get at a particular thing as quickly as possible. Words might just as conveniently be arranged in a dictionary according as they are from the Latin, German or Scandanavian tongues!

A.B. Rendle is now Curator (no!) of the Phanerogamic Section.) A most pleasant gentleman. He says that corrosive sublimate poisoning injures the health. All the men down

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at Kew are deaf or becoming deaf – i.e. those who have been there a long time. It stands to reason it can't be good, says Rendle. The alcohol evaporates and leaves the poison as a fine powder over the surface of the plants. This is carried into the air and we breathe it!"

The best plan is a tight case with carbon bisulphide at intervals – but there is need of a tight case!

– My cicerone at the Nat. Hist. Mus. is Mr. E. G. Baker. He is most kind. Takes you under his wing and shows you about, tells you interesting to do or see, introduces to other visiting botanists, and makes himself a friend indeed.

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

– One of the most interesting and entertaining men that I ever met is James Britten, Sir James, knighted by the Pope. Exceedingly witty and ready and very much of a dilettante in botany, I suspect, I have never been quite so amused and instructed at the same time. A great fondness for sarcasm is also one of his characteristics and he cannot resist an opportunity to employ his talents in this direction. A man came in with glass models of flowers for sale: Ah, said Britten, what are these? Why, dear me. Why, bless me! They are flowers. But so like toys. What a splendid pop-gun! Have you been to the orphan asylum? And this sort? Why, I thought such were restricted to lady's

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hats. – Then the man left in disgust. Very fussy too. One of the fussiest of men I know. Reminds me a bit of Farlow when he gets excited. But when he gratifies to the full his taste for ragging and chaffing and grilling some one then is he very like J.H.B. Bonte, one-time Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University and "Power behind the Throne", so much so that the Throne (President's Chair) was scarcely recognized.

Rendle is a pleasant gentleman and a good botanist I presume. My especial friend at this place (and to whom I am much indebted) is Mr. E. G. Baker, son of J.G. Baker, one-time Keeper of the Kew Herbarium. He takes you under his wing and

British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

does so much to make things pleasant and comfortable for you that you wonder how you could get along without him! He has long been interested in Malvaceae but has acquired many other interests in recent years. By the resignation of Murray, due to ill-health and age, Britten becomes acting head of the Department of Botany. He has five years yet before the age limit reaches him. Many candidates are out for the position: Britten, Rendle, Fawcett who is here from Jamaica, etc. It will soon be settled.

The Bakers are quakers or Friends. So was Davy. The Friends, says Baker, are dying out in England.

Mr. Britten is an ardent Roman Catholic.

Mr. & Mrs. Jepp are Cryptoganists!!

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[* cf. p. 75 seqq.].

Having nothing especial to do here in London last Sunday, I determined to go out into the country and take about a bit. The morning was very threatening but after considerable "geeing and hawing" I started at last, at 10½ o'clock from Paddington Station and went down to Slough. Thence I "hiked" out into the English country side, headed across country for Stoke Pogis church. The maze of English lanes was somewhat confusing but after walking about two miles I came to the country church that I was seeking about 11:20. A sign warned visitors against wandering about the churchyard during services, so I went into the church and took a seat in the rear. (Three pp ahead I describe my impressions of the church).

As I wanted to see Burnham

aug. 13.

Burnham Beeches,

Buckinghamshire.

Beeches, a wildish bit of wood 2 miles away, I started off along the fine lanes of the English country, bowling along at a pretty good rate, for my legs are long, as my friends know, altho it was a temptation to loiter, the old country places everywhere lured the eye. Suddenly I came upon Burnham Royal, a typical hamlet of 2 dozen houses, say, close together about a small central open space, no front yards, the houses flush with the street: a public house (it was time and past time to eat but I didnt like its looks), a tailor, a green grocer, etc. I went on but the maze of English lanes was very confusing, although in most places there were good sign posts. I was about to regret having passed Burnham Royal - for

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it was plainly coming on to rain - when a sign pointed off the road to the Crown Hotel. A hundred yards away I found it. A simple place but I got a dandy hot lunch - on of roast beef, potatoes, vegetable marrow, French beans, bread and butter, and a huge plum tart which was delicious and which an American would have called "pie" - at least there was a Californian present who did and did huge justice to the same. By the time all this had been safely bestowed "beneath my belt" it had stopped raining and after getting fresh directions started gaily on for Burnham Beeches which came up to me in half a mile. Wandered around among the truly fine trees - some of them 4 & 5 ft. through - inspected a bit of heath country (Erica tetralix* and cinera, Calluna vulgaris and Ulex gallica) & passed and with much reluctance turned towards the railway station. On the return walk I had fine views of the English country. While by no means wild it has a strong suggestion of natural wildness that is lacking in Belgium. Most elegant great oaks and towering elms everywhere, disposed in clusters, groves or as scattered trees - the whole effect was great. Can liken it to nothing so much as the richest - well-wooded and watered Californian valleys - Ukiah or Clear Lake, with of course a heavy haze to blot out the Californian mountains and perfect the resemblance. - The soil of England is rich and that kind of richness which like the limestone basis of the Kentucky "blue-grass" does not and never will wear out. There lies the secret of England's agricultural strength. And one need never marvel at England's naval strength after seeing fields of English oaks. - I saw a most wonderful thatched cottage as a lodge at the gate of an estate; a curious old brick cot; farms with their complement of farm buildings; and many manor houses. It was a stern day for this Californian.

See no. 14,810, and no. 14,811.

* See no. 14,622.

Stoke Pogis Church,

Buckinghamshire.

- went to Slough, then walked to Stoke Poges Church, 2 mi, where the poet Gray lies buried. Here he wrote his Elegy. It is truly a country churchyard with beautiful oak-studded country around. You cannot see a house near. The "ivy-mantled tower" with its fine old ivy vine 300 years old, still cherishes its owls that to the moon complain. A steeple has been put on the battlemented tower since Gray's time. The walls of the church are a sort of cobblestone concrete, 1000 years old or more. Another wing was built of brick about 1500. The portico entrance is of solid oak pieces 200 years old and looks it. The tomb is at the east of the church, within 3 or 4 ft. of the wall.

August 13, 1905.

Thomas Gray, the Poet.

Inscription on the Family Tomb.

"In the vault beneath are deposited in hope of a joyful Resurrection the remains of Mary Antrobus. She died unmarried, November 6, 1749. Aged 66.

— " —

In the same pious confidence beside her friend and sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow, the careful tender Mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11, 1753. Aged 67.

— " —

Under the same tomb was buried Gray, Aug. 6, 1771. as shown by a tablet on

Stoke Pogis Church,

Buckinghamshire.

the outside wall of the church opposite. He wrote the inscription for his mother's place of rest.

The interior of the church is very quaint, its curious divisions and arches, its memorial tablets, its emblazoned arms of the neighboring gentry and narrow windows with the curious iron gratings covering them.

But of course the churchyard is the truly interesting place for here Gray wrote his Elegy. There is still the ivy-mantled tower from which the curfew tolled the knell of parting day, there is still the yew trees spreading shade under which rises the turf in many a mouldering heap. This Yew tree is a fine tree, it is about five feet in diameter at the

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ground and has a perfectly sound trunk. After Gray's death every one wanted to be buried beneath the tree. The sexton said 150 people were buried under its branches. No wonder it flourishes! No wonder it is young and lusty, though 500 years old.

The ivy-mantled tower where the owls complain is a square battlemented tower characteristic of English architecture. Since Gray's day it has been disfigured by being surmounted with a wooden steeple. The old tower proper is of stone and is ivy-mantled all right.

The church walls (1200?) are made of a sort of broken flint-like rubble-stone, with the smooth flat (broken) surface faced outwards. An addition to the choir is made of brick.

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

- Re. D. Luis Née. Have just been looking at his orig. descrip. of Quercus lobata and agrifolia in Anales de Ciencias Naturales, Tom III, 1801 (p. 277 and 201 respectively). As to Quercus agrifolia, he meant to so write it, and makes reference to Plukenet tab. 196 fig. 3 which shows a holly branch! Taking Plukenet's citation of Dodoens we find in that author's "Stirpium Historiae Pemptades" p. 746, that he heads Cap. xx: "De Agrifolio". Below this a wood cut of the holly has the legend "Agrifolium". Later on, he says: Agrifolium hunc fruticetum arborescentum Latini vocant". This fine old

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folio was printed at Antwerp, 1565, "Ex officina Christophori Plantinii."

Re. early history of Quercus agrifolia: Greene thinks the tree cited by Venegas in his Natural and Civil History of California: "In the countries not yet settled lying between the Colorado River and the coast of Monterey and Cape Mendocino, Fathers Kino and Juan de Torquemada relate that there is a great number of large trees, holms, pines, and black and white poplars." Sargent casts doubt on this suggestion and says it may as well apply to Engelmann Oak, or Wislizenii as to Agrifolia. (the word holm) I think Greene right. The first

British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

is a white oak of small size and limited distribution, the second does not grow in S. Calif. except as a shrub at high altitudes, while the third is everywhere the common and conspicuous oak and often the only oak in the ~~coast~~ coast county.

To return to Nee's original description, the full text is as transcribed in Vol. 7 of Erythea, save that a paragraph at the end of the Quercus agrifolia description has been omitted. This reads as follows:

"También me trajéron los citados Senores de aquel sitio las siguientes plantas: Polygonum maritimum, Pyrola rotundifolia, Cornus canadensis,

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Pinus Canadensis, Aquileja canadensis, Stachys silvatica, Linnaea borealis, Solidago minuta, Trientalis Europaea, y un gran número de plantas nuevas."

- p. 272.

— Collie. Cf. Hookers Journ Bot. 1, 179.

- Re. N. J. Andersson, Swedish botanist, naturalist of the Swedish frigate Eugenie, coll. in 1852 in California. Synopsis of the N.A. Willows, in Proc. Am. Acad., 1858. Monographia Salicum, 1863. Cf. Brendel, Am. Nat. Dec. 1879.

- Gregg, Josiah, author of Commerce of Prairies. Coll. in California. Died there 1849. Cf. Brendel, l.c. (Acacia Greggii)

- Parry, C.C., was with Palmer (Ed.) coll. in Mexico (San Luis Potosi) in 1878, teste label of arctostaphylos pungens, Brit Mus

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

- Cf. longevity of leaves in Arctostaphylos species: A. nummularia as compared with the seashore species at Monterey and with A. manzanita, etc.
- Agrifolia and Andromeda - old generic names: Hence Quercus Agrifolia and Pteraspora Andromedea.
- Sequoia sempervirens. Cf. Collier's descrip. and Abies religiosa in Bot Beechey, p. 160.
- Monterey Pine, Collier's acct in Bot. Beechey p. 160.
- Salient - sp. def. for glossary of Fl.
- Oenothera chamaenerioides Gray, coll. Marcus E. Jones, Calif. Shepherd's Cañon, 4600 ft. alt., Apr. 30, 1897. Det. correct. - Brit. Mus.
- Oenothera cardiophylla Torr. Coll. M.E. Jones, Panamint Cañon, Calif. May 3, 1897.
- Godetia biloba Watt, Colfax, July 3, 1882, M.E. Jones.

London, Aug. 21, 1905.

- Nuttall, Thos, Pls. coll. in California. British Museum.

Arctostaphylos cordifolia Lindl = lomentosa

Oenothera ovata "In moist plains in Monterey! the immediate vicinity of Monterey" Nutt. Cf. Torr. & Gr. Fl. A. Spm. in Brit. Mus.

- Carum Kelloggii. Gray in Proc. Am. Acad. 7, 344 says roots "often fusiform or tuberous thickened." Possibly a mixture of spms?
- Cardamine, Monographie der, in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. 32; 280.
- Polygonum amphibium, equally successful as a land or water plant. Cf. Schimper, Germ. Sp. p. 26.
- Menzies. Sanicula Menziesii, Ribes Menziesii, Arbutus Menziesii.

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

= Nuttall, Thos. - New and Rare Pls from Oregon and California, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. N. ser. 7, 251.

Nemacladus ramosissimus. Sandy soils near St. Diego.

Heteromeron ramiflorum, Grassy plains of the Wahlamet and Oregon.

Dysmicodon californicum, shady woods near Santa Barbara

Githopsis specularioides, Plains of the Oregon, near the outlet of the Wahlamet. Var. hirsuta. Same hab.

Xylococcus bicolor. Monterey.

Pyrola elata. Shady woods of the Oregon near the Confluence of the Wahlamet.

Pyrola bracteata, Hook. Dark fir woods of the Oregon near Fort Vancouver.

Moneses reticulata. Shady fir woods of the Oregon, not from the sea.

London, Aug. 22, 1905.

= Kellogg, Albert. British Mus. Bot. Record shows 525 Calif. plants purchased 1873.

= Hall, Harbour & Parry. Ditto. Rocky Mt. plants purchased 1864.

= Dr. Ed. Palmer, coll. on North Fork of Kern River, June 7-15, 1888, test. label on Boisduralia densiflora, Brit. Mus.

= Gregg, Josiah, Cf. Oenothera Greggii, Gray, Pl. Wright, p. 72

= Menzies, A. - Coll. Godetia amoena, "N. W. Coast Am. New Georgia", Brit. Mus.

= Bridges, Thomas. Lupinus Bridgesii. See Britton & Brudger, p. 22.

Hooker's London Journ. Bot. 4, 571, letter from Cochabamba, Bolivia, Apr. 3, 1845.

Hooker's Journal of Botany, 1, 177

Seemann, Journ. Bot. 4, 64.

London, Gard. Mag. 7, 95; 16, 116

= Engelmann and Sargent collected all over the Pacific Coast in 1880. "Quercus oblongifolia in San Gabriel Mts., Sept. 18, 1880"

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

- Coulter, Californian Plants.

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- Barclay, Californian Plants.
Godetia amoena, Bodegas.
Oenothera micrantha, Bodegas and S.F.
Heteromeles arbutifolia, S.F. ("Arbutus")

- Dec. 20, 1905.

- Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, in the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry. - "If a young politician wants to succeed in Parliament he must persistently play up to some big man on the other side. He will get terrible knock-down blows at times, but he must be up and at it again." - He got the idea from Lord Randolph Churchill who won his spurs by the fearless way he badgered Mr. Gladstone, and has made it a rule to attack Mr. Chamberlain. He is never so happy as when in bitter tones he is scorning him, taunting him, whipping Radicals into cries of derision for.

- Sir. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer is very much disliked and is accounted a first-rate snob. He is a man that has no appreciation of the American practice of getting work out of subordinates, i.e., putting a good man into a place and giving him free rein to accomplish work and not badgering him with authority from above and all sorts of petty restrictions and hinderances. No one is allowed to do anything here unless Dyer first knows all about it and gives his imperial sanction. The people do not dare to put a bar across a t without first asking the Director. How different from the U.S. Geological Survey where the work is often finished before it is authorized. So, at Kew, there is dissension everywhere - not among the subordinates but between them and Dyer. So, Britten has attacked him, too, with the tactics of a weak man against a man in a strong position - i.e., with unceasing pin pricks which have thoroughly enraged Dyer. But now! - every one is glad that he has resigned. - Dec. 24, 1905.

British Museum (Nat. Hist)

- Bridges, Thomas. In Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, 16, 115 (1840) a writer advises a correspondent against turning Botanical Collector and cites the case of "poor Drummond" who though his plants were eagerly bought up did not make enough to realize his wish of buying a few acres to settle down with his family. Douglas barely got a living and often sacrificed his health in search of plants and was often in most distressing circumstances. Bridges had other sources of income than the plants, animals, etc sent over to Engl.
- Collie and Lay, former surgeon, the latter naturalist under Beechey. Cf. Britten's Bibliog. Index. Layia.
- Calandrinia - the Chilean species in Brit. Mus. with their tufts of basal leaves and tuber-like roots parallel the West Am. montane plants of Oreobroma (Howell) and Lewisia most remarkably.

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- McNab & Sadler. For list of paper see Roy. Soc. Cat.
- Barclay. Cf. Obione Barclayana, Benth. Bot. Sulph. 48.
- Potamogeton rufescens, fertile in shallow water, sterile in ~~to~~ deep water where the veg. growth is luxuriant - 5 chains.

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* Cont from p. 57.
This date calculated from a reference calendar many years later. This Sunday must have been between aug. 6 (day I arrived in London) and the next following date, aug. 20 (p. 67).

- Bridges, Thos. L. Extract from obituary notice in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin. 8, 434.

"The world of science has lost an invaluable coadjutor in the death of Thomas L. Bridges, who had resided with his family in California for the last twelve years, and had traversed nearly every part of the state in pursuit of his favorite sciences of Botany and Zoology. With them he was intimately and practically acquainted, and had gathered seeds and plants and animals for societies and wealthy individuals in Europe, including hundreds of specimens of our indigenous Flora and Fauna, particularly in the Mariposa mountains and those of the Coast Range. For several years previous to 1853 he had resided in

Chile, where his botanical gardens, near Valparaiso, were the resort of every lover of flowers and rare plants. He had also accumulated property, but lost it all by a winters flood which completely swept away the earnings of his life and caused him to emigrate to California, where he continued to reside near Oakland, until his departure for Nicaragua, on a scientific exploration in the spring of 1865. It was while returning to his family from that country that he died at sea on the 9th of Sept last. He had in former years [made explorations in South America, rendering his name famous among British naturalists.] Bridges was a true devotee of nature. He was of a most

genial temper; his mind was cultivated by a liberal education, extensive travel, and long intercourse with men of science and letters in Europe. His conversation and modest cordial manner captivated all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a noble-hearted Englishman, without guile or malice, and left a crowd of friends in California. The art and mystery of making money was not in his composition, and he had passed through many severe ups and downs in his California life - always in hard pecuniary luck. California lost a distinguished and useful citizen when he died; and it is to be hoped that those of his

countrymen, and others whom God has made the stewards of abundance and plenty, will not forget the widow and little ones whom this large-souled man left behind, and the more because he was one of those who always had a tear and a word of sympathy for those in trouble." - The above was taken from a California paper! and was read 10th May, 1866.

"No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness" -
Philips Brooks.

Edinburgh

Left London at 9:30 Saturday morning on a pilgrimage to Edinburgh, mainly to see the types of Robert Brown's oaks from California; outside of my scientific pilgrimage it will delight me to see the "Scott country" for I was raised on Scotts novels the Lady of the Lake and Marmion.

The English country reminds me strongly of the beautiful rolling farming country of western New York. It is very beautiful now. The railroad cuts along at a level, apparently; seeming to disregard ups and downs of the land. As a result the wagon road crossings are everywhere under or above. And the masonry! The English railroads may truly be called Monuments.

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Everywhere we are whizzing under great brick or stone crossing bridges supported by few or many pillars or the train passes over a viaduct across a little valley constructed in a similarly substantial manner.

A little further north we run into a murky manufacturing district - Sheffield, Leeds, etc - huge cities with forests of house chimneys arising from brick houses all alike and of the same height. Long rows of these brick dwellings are constructed - but they eat up the fields no faster than necessary. At any rate they are very compact; the town is sharply cut off from the fields and we have no straggling suburbs as in America.

Edinburgh

Passed Carlisle, Solway Moss and the Cheviot Hills, Jock of Hazeldeans place, Eildoons, triple hills (See Lays of Last Minstrel Badaeker), Borthwick Castle, Crichton Castle and so on to Waverley Station, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is the most romantically beautiful city I have thus far seen. Its churches are not nearly so fine as Liege and its street scenes are no more interesting, but its hills and valleys and waters surpass the Belgian city quite. Edinburgh has, of course, a tremendous historic interest, the seat of kings, the very stronghold of the covenanters, and the home of poets and scholars.

Old Edinburgh, with its lofty houses, narrow streets, wynds,

Sept. 2, 1905.

curious closes has a world of fascination for me. Its architecture is exceedingly luring. The gables face the street and by their artistic diversity and simplicity give each house a charm. There are many overhangs, and gable projections. Types are John Knox's House, White Horse Close, Old Tolbooth, Lady Stair's Close and many houses in the Cowgate and southward towards Jeanie Deans cottage. All this quarter is filled with the poorer class. It is difficult for me to reconcile my preconceived idea of slums with solid stone buildings 5 and 6, and even 12 stories high, winding or spiral stone steps, etc!

But the children of Edinburgh! Never have I seen such fine-looking

Edinburgh, Scotland

children, handsome boys, handsome girls, well-made, well-featured, a hearty independent air of content, well-fed, rosy-cheeked;- all this whether dressed in rags (as many of them are) or in fine cloth. Never saw I such happy children, always laughing, playing, singing, never at lack.

Again: Never saw I so many drunken men and women as on Edinburgh High Street and South Bridge on Saturday night. Women throwing vile language at each other in the street, etc. The curse of Scotland is strong drink.

The other extreme showed the next day - Sunday. Never in all my travels saw I a town closed up so tight as Edinburgh on Sunday. Not

Sept. 3, 1905.

a Public House open, not a shop of any sort, not even a restaurant. Late in the day I found one or two small places open, offering "fish-suppers" at 2d. Fried fish of some sort- very good it was too!- and as many French fried potatoes as would go on a small plate. Nor were the places of public instruction and amusement open, such as the National Gallery.

Edinburgh Castle offers a splendid view of the city- of natural and man-wrought scenery. St. Margaret's Chapel is a curious primitively built Norman structure. In the Old Palace, next to the old Scottish Parliament House, is a room where the old Scottish regalia is shown (see Black's Guide to Scotland) and

Edinburgh, Scotland

Queen Mary's room where she gave birth to James I of England. The date, 1566 is on the wall and the initials M.R. and I.R. on the panels of the ceiling. One may also see the Argyle Tower, or old State Prison

Near the entrance of the castle Yard is Allan Ramsay's house, old and quaint. The house to which Boswell brought Johnson is a short distance below. On the High Street is St. Giles Church where Jenny Geddes as the tablet inside says, struck the first blow for religious liberty. In other words she threw her stool at Dean Hannay when he began the service that Catholic James II tried to introduce in the churches of Britian. There are many memorials in the church but none interest the Californian more than a fine large tablet to Robert Louis Stevenson, representing a half-reclining figure with the passage from the Christmas Sermon beginning thus: Give us grace and Strength to forbear and preserve, give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind, spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies, xxxxxx and in all changes of fortune and down to the gates of death loyal and loving to one another."

Sept. 4, 1905.

In Greyfriar's Churchyard is the tomb of Allan Ramsay. The tablet reads:

In this Cemetery was interred the Mortal Part of an Immortal Poet,

Allan Ramsay,

Author of the Gentle Shepherd and other poems in the Scottish Dialect. He was born in 1686 and died in 1758.

No sculptur'd marble here, no pompous lay,
No storied Urn, no animated Bust;
This simple Stone, directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows, o'er her Poet's dust.

This here you're buried, worthy Allan,
Wild nëer forget you, canty Callan;
For while your Soul lives in the Sky,
Your Gentle Shepherd, can die.
nëer

In a corner of the church yard is the Martyr's Monument.

-over-

Edinburgh, Scotland

Martyr's Monument.

Inscription :-

"Halt passenger, take heed what you do see,
This tomb doth shew for what some men did die.
- and many more verses reciting the death of those "adhering to the Covenants". Then :-

"From May 27th, 1661, that the most noble Marquis of Argyle was beheaded on the 17th of February 1688 that Mr. James Renwick suffered, were one way and another murdered and destroyed for the same cause, about Eighteen thousand, of whom were execute at Edinburgh, about an hundred of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers and others; noble Martyrs for Jesus Christ. The most of them lie here."

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- All this was at the time of the Restoration. Bothwell of Auchinleck's flat slab is the tomb on which the Solemn League and Covenant was signed..... Many famous Scotsmen are buried here: George Buchanan, George Heriot, Robertson the historian, Mackenzie, etc.

Edinburgh, Scotland

National Gallery - Edinburgh.

= Rent Day in the Wilderness - Sir Edwin Landseer. (Coll. of rents by Col. Murchison on the estate of Earl of Seaforth (confis. after defeat of Stuarts army at Sheriffmuir in 1715), the red coats seen approaching through the rocky country at left.

= Hon. Mrs. Graham. Gainsborough

= "A Schule Skailin". Harvey.

= Quarrel + Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania. 2 pieces. Sir Nigel Pattion.

= The Legend. Chalmers. An old hag in a cot with a group of children.

= Grenze. Girl (half-smiling) with folded hands. Girl with dead canary. Both of these seem familiar to me (copies?).

Also pieces by Snyders, Van Dyck, Tintoretto, Teniers, Ruysdael, Hals, etc.

Sept. 4, 1905

- Restaurants here few and mainly poor, but there does not seem to be the stinginess in serving that one finds in London. In my hotel in London there were two sugar bowls for the dining room. You called for sugar for your damson plums, the waiter brought it, you helped yourself and he took it away! The slices of bread were small always. Bread is, relatively, one of the most expensive things one can order in a London restaurant. Talk about small economies. I saw a well-dressed young man (not shabby genteel) pick up a bit of a banana out of the gutter and eat it. He was gloved and had fine linen! A man will cut off the end of his cigar and save the bit for smoking in a pipe later, tucking it away in his vest pocket! I saw a man searching sidewalk for small articles - pins, cigar stubs, etc. Here in Scotland at this hotel there are no matches in the room. The gas is lit by a little taper from the light in the hall-way. In England you get one face towel and one bath towel per week! Even where you pay 40s to 52.05 per day (monthly rates) for your room! Here in Scotland they treat me better, the towel is changed after three days!

Edinburgh Univ. Herbarium.

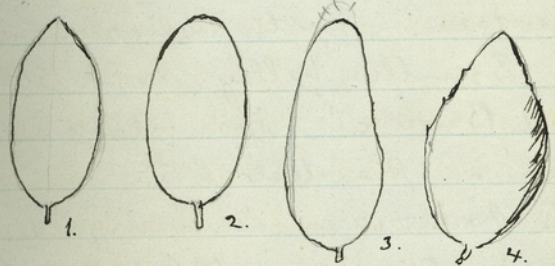
Notes on the Plants collected by Scotch Explorers in Calif.

- Quercus Kelloggii Newb. South Umpqua, Southern Oregon, J. Jeffrey, August 9, 1852.
- Quercus Chrysolepis, N. Calif. Sept. 20 1852, Jeffrey. Labeled "Q. agrifolia? Nee" by Robert Brown. Small entire leaves.
- Do. October 4, 1852, Jeffrey.
- Q. Breweri Engelm. teste Sargent. "Small shrub – Canon Creek, Southern Oregon, Sept. 1865. Robt Brown" ["Probably variety, or young leaves of Q. Orstediana R. Br. Campst or Q. Lobata Née" – R. Br.], Doubtless Breweri, – W.H.J.
- "Q. densiflora H.&A. n. 110. Calif., W. Lobb."
- " " S. Oregon. 1852. J. Jeffrey."
- " " "Canon Creek, S. Oregon, Sept. 1865. Fine tree – Robt. Brown", vid "Farmer", 1866."
- " "dubia. Hansen, Amador Co." = Plain, yea, Typical Kelloggii! W.H.J

Sept. 5, 1905.

- Quercus Chrysolepis Liebm, teste W.H.J! "Coll. Jeffrey, N. Calif. Sept. 20, 1852." "oblongifolia Torr. (R.B.)" "Q. Engelmannii, Greene (C.S.S.)".

The leaves are small, 3/4 to 1 inch long, oblong, mostly rounded or bluntish, a few weakly toothed on one side (3 teeth), or one tooth on other side.



No. 1 very typical, Nos. 3 & 4 a trifle long and 4 a trifle broad.

The cups are of the usual type as occurring in Mill Creek Canon, Ukiah! and of the same size. The single acorn is very short. I have no hesitation in declaring it Chrysolepis – W.H.J.

Herb. Royal Bot. Garden,
which is Herb. Edin. Univ. as cited prev. p.

– Quercus Sadleriana R. Br., Campst. 383, Siskiyou Mts, Oct. '65, R. Brown [“Plants of the British Columbia Expedition”.]. The usual form, with a few flo- W.L.J.

There is another spm labled as follows: “Quercus densiflora H.+A. (Chestnut form). On Siskiyou Mountains - North California - Nr Smiths Valley. Sept. 1865 Rob Brown” Indubitable Sadleriana. Also teste E.S.S.

Q. Sadleriana is among Jeffrey's Oregon plants of 1852-3.

– Quercus Wislizenii. Typical material among “Jeffrey's Oregon Plants”.

Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1905.

Robert Brown's Plants of the British Columbia Expedition, a full but unnamed set are here in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden. Many spms good, many scrappy. Many were new at the time of collection. They were collected chiefly at Barclay Sound, on Vancouver Island, Frazer River, Washington Terry, Banks of the Williamette, Ft. Vancouver.

I do not find his Quercus Garryana (original spm) nor in fact any of his, Calif. plants except a few that would appear to be duplicates. Professor Balfour tells me that his son Robert Brown is a young scientific man (attended British Assoc. at Pretoria this year) and that he may know the whereabouts of Brown's herbarium if he had one.

Herb. Royal. Bot. Garden

Types of A. Murray:

= Cupressus McNabiana. California, A. Murray, Esq., 1856 (sic). Branch only, branchlets rather fine, leaves small, with distinct resinous dot.

= Pinus Craigana (sic). Salmon River Mountains, Lat. 41°, Oct. 1, 1852. ↑No. 705. This specimen is doubtless Jeffrey's, as he collected spms on that day in northern California. See ahead p. 104.

Herb. Pinus attenuata.

= Pinus Fremontii in Herb. "Wm. A. Murray".
= a branchlet of Pinus ponderosa (Wtl.)

The legend "California, A.W. Murray Esq. 1856" occurs on a sheet of Cupressus Lawsoniana, et al., as if A. Murray himself collected in California. I do not find any of A. Murray's original spms on which descriptions were founded.

Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1905.

In brief then there is a great shortage in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh University, of Murray's and Brown's specimens, and to a certain extent also of Jeffrey's things, although Jeffrey ~~himself~~ collected only seeds and not specimens, apparently or at least but few specimens.

= Engelmann and Sargent were in the Scott's Mts, Aug 30, 1880! Coll. Pinus monticola!

Pinus Parryana Engelm. Mr. Larkin's sta. 20 S.E. of Campo near Mexican Boundary. San Diego Co. Cal. Coll. G. R. Vasey. – Herb. Roy. Bot. Gard.

Roy. Bot. Garden

Re: John Jeffrey.

Oregon Botanical Expedition.

"At a meeting of Gentlemen interested in the promotion of the Arboriculture and Horticulture of Scotland, held in the Botanical Gardens on the 22d of November, 1849,-

Professor Balfour in the Chair, On the motion of Lord Murray, seconded by Mr. George Patton, it was unanimously resolved"; to send out a collector to the western parts of North America to secure seeds of hardy trees, shrubs and flowers. John Jeffrey, gardener to a son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, was selected for the purpose at the instance of Prof. John Hutton Balfour.

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905

Re: John Jeffrey, cont.

As appears from the printed minutes (distributed as folio leaflets and some of them marked in print "Private") the Secretary was Mr. Andrew Murray. Jeffrey embarked on the H. B. Co's ship, Prince of Wales, and wrote a long letter to Dr Balfour, June 11, 1850, expressing his gratitude and promise of zeal. "I am all in order for my harvest if it be the will of God to continue to bless me with the same bountiful supply of health which he has been so graciously pleased to bestow on me in times past. I am in excellent spirits, fearing nothing that may be before.

He writes again, see printed letter, from Jaspers House, Rocky Mountains, April 7, 1851, describ-

Roy. Bot. Garden

John Jeffrey cont:

ing his journey, 1200 miles, from Cumberland House, on snow shoes, sleeping in the open air for 47 nights under the friendly Pine, the thermometer on several occasions 30° to 40° below Zero. He afterwards went on to Fort Vancouver, Baggage on dog-sleds.

At a meeting of the Committee held Aug 24, 1852, Andrew Murray in the printed minutes signs himself "Joint Secy", i.e. of the Com. and of the Association at large I suppose. The names of the com. present:— George Patton, Chairman, Sir. W. G. Craig, Bart., Sir David Dundas, Bart., Mr. Charles Lawson, Mr. Isaac Anderson, Mr. David Smith, Dr. Lowe, Mr. John Greig, Mr. Andrew Murray.

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905

A box had arrived from San Francisco by post with postage of £135 which Govt remitted. It contained an Inventary which was printed and distributed as part of the minutes folio. The packages of seeds were numbered and for the most part generically named. An idea of his route may be gathered from the localities:

Columbia near Colville, May 13, 1851.
Kootani River, May 1851.
Forks of Okinagon River, July 9, 1851.
Campment des Femmes. July 19, 1851
Mansons Mt., E. of Fraser R. July 20, 1851
Mts. East of " " Sept. 17, 1851
Frasers R. near Fort Hope, Aug. 11, 1851.
Victoria, July, 1851
Vancouvers Island. August, 1851.

Ro

Royal Bot. Gard.

John Jeffrey, cont

His "Abies Pattoniana" was found on the Mt. Baker Range of mountains, from 5000 feet up to the margin of perpetual snow:— 150 feet in height, at highest elevations not more than 4 ft. high.

Another leaflet is dated Edinburgh, 16th of April, 1853. The cones and seeds were chiefly from N. California:—

= Pinus [flexilis] [= ablicaulis]. Mt. Shasta, 8000 to 9000 feet. "At the upper part of its range not more than 3 feet high, of a tabular form, so compact that a person can walk along the top of the trees." Found growing on granite rocks where the soil is very scanty."

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905

= Pinus [= Murrayana of the Com's pub. list]. "Siskiyou Mts. Elevation 7500 feet. Tree 40 feet high, 1½ feet in diameter. Growing in moist soil near the summit of the mountain."

= Pinus [= Balfouriana of the Com's pub. list.] Elevation 5000 to 8000 feet. Found on a range of mountains between Shasta and Scott Valley. N. California. Leaves 2, 3, 4, 5 in a sheath, glaucous, tricangular, 1¼ inch long. Cones cylindrical, smooth, produced at the points of the branches, generally singly. Branches pendulous and flexible. Bark smooth, of a reddish color. Timber white, tough and fine-grained. Tree 80 feet high by 3 in diameter. Growing on volcanic

Royal Bot. Gard. Edinb.

John Jeffrey Cont.

debris. Sept. 29, 1852.

= Pinus [attenuata]. Elevation 5000[?] feet. * * * Cones ovate, crowded together, when matured of an orange color, very hard, adhering to the tree. In several instances I numbered twenty whorls of cones on the trunk, being the growth of as many years. x x x The few specimens that I saw did not appear to be more than thirty years old. They were about 40 feet high, growing on poor sandy soil. October 1, 1852.

= Pinus [Jeffreyi]. Shasta Valley. x x x Tree 150 ft. high and 4 in diameter. Oct. 24, 1852.

= Pinus monticola. Trinity Mts, xx 7000 feet, October 7, 1852.

Sept. 6, 1905

= Thuja craigana of Comis pub. list = [Libocedrus decurrens]. Banks of Scotts River, October 2, 1852

He also collected things at Shasta Butt, Sept. 30, 1852; Umpqua River and valley, August 14, 1852; Wallamet Valley, July 26, 1852. Only a few of the items are here transcribed.

= The next leaflet, not dated, gives the botanical determinations of the numbers in the previous list, accompanied by annotations on the specimens and diagnoses of new species and 4 plates. The original diagnoses are as follows:

618.- Pinus Balfouriana. Oreg. Com. Leaves crowded in clusters of 2, 3, 4, 5; about 1 inch long, curved, and glaucous, below. Cones dark brown,

Royal Bot. Garden

John Jeffrey, Cont.

4½ to 5 inches long, narrowing gradually towards the summit. Scales 1½ to 1¾ inch long, and about ½ inch broad. Apophysis flattened, 4-sided, umbo dark brown, transversely elliptical. Seed with a mottled spermoderm, winged, 3/10 inch long, with a wing about an inch in length. Tree 80 feet high, by 3 in diam. Mountains between Shasta and Scots Valley. N. California. Lat. 40°30 to 41°50'. Elevation 5-8000 feet."

P.1. of the leaflet. The Plate shows a cone, closed [illegible] and a winged seed, ~~very like the large cone of Jeffreyi, South Yolo Bolly, with, 1847, also a cluster of needles~~ and a cluster of 4 needles, the cone like enough

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

to the closed cones obtained by me on the Mt. Whitney Trip.

"No. 731. Pinus Jeffreyi. Greg. Com. Leaves 8 to 9 inches long, in clusters of 3, with ~~about~~ a brownish sheath about 1¼ inch long. Cones large, ovate, about 8 inches long, and 41 inches in circumference at the broadest part, slightly unequal at base. Scales 1½ inch long, with a more or less pyramidal apophysis and a hooked umbo, the hook being 9/10 of an inch long and slightly incurved. Seeds about 4/10 of an inch in length, dark brown, winged; wings rather more than an inch in length, beautifully marked with dark striae. Tree 150

Roy. Bot. Garden

John Jeffrey, Cont.

feet high, and 4 in diam. Shasta Valley, N. California, Lat. 41°30'."

The plate represents a cone (closed), a winged seed, and a cluster of 3 needles. The cone and seed are singularly near to South Yallo Ballo material, Nikki, 1897, the largest cone of the [my] collection.

=No. 740. Pinus Murrayana. Oreg. Com. Leaves in pairs about 2½ inches long, – sheaths 2/10 inch long. Cones pendulous, between 2 and 2½ inches long. Scales about an inch in length and 4/10 inch broad, slightly narrowed at the base, apophyses quadrangular, with an elevated umbo ending in a short

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

spine, the point of which is directed to the base of the cone. Seeds winged, 3/10 inch long. A tree 40 feet high, of a conical form, found on the Siskiyou Mountains, in Lat. 43°30', at an elevation of 7500 feet."

The plate shows the ovate type of cone (closed) which is rather long (?) ~~for the b~~. The plates are not numbered. [For note as to Herb. Spm. see ahead 6 pp.

Thuja Craigiana and Abies Pattoniana also described and figured.

Another circular, dated Mar. 24th, 1854, announces to subscribers the receipt of another Box of Seeds (No. 10) from Mr. Jeffrey, and regrets that the consignment

Royal Bot. Garden

John Jeffrey, Cont.

is not satisfactory, at the same time purposing to dispense with his services: "latterly Mr. Jeffrey has not paid that attention to their instructions which they were entitled to expect". The numbers in the list run as high as 1476. The localities, in addition to those previously cited, are: Rogue River Valley. Headwaters of the Sacramento River Sacramento Valley. Clear Creek, N. Calif. Sierra Nevada Mountains, and "East Flank of same." American River. Applegate Rivr. S. Oreg. Bay of San Francisco

Also the note: "3 Cones of Pinus Coulteri. (Seeds bad)"

In another circular, - proof copy not dated, - the Committee laments "the painful position in which they were placed

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

by the absence of Communications from their Collector, Mr. Jeffrey."

xx "In the earlier part of his career, Mr. Jeffrey had proved his possession of the qualities befitting a Botanical Collector, - a fact which made his desertion of duty only the more to be regretted." A portion of Jeffrey's intended salary was diverted "to employ Mr. Beardsley, a well-known Botanist and Collector, of San Francisco" whose collection of seeds of Pinus Benthamiana, etc are to be distributed immediately to subscribers. The circular refers once more to "the unfortunate conduct of Mr. Jeffrey". The date of this circular would

Royal Bot. Garden

~~John Jeffrey~~ Cont.

appear to be January 10, 1857, testi the circular of May 30, 1859 (last) Jeffrey had not been heard from in any way (1857) nor later. all signed by Andrew Murray, Sec'y.

— — — —

One of the earliest circulars, sent out by the Treasurer, David Smith, calling for the paying up of subscriptions is dated 20 March, 1850 and headed as follows: Committee

The Hon. Lord Murray
The Hon. Lord Cunninghame
Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart.
Sir John M'Pherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Bart.
Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart. M.P.
J.H. Balfour, M.D. Professor of Botany.
George Patton, Esq. of Cairnies
William Murray, Esq. of Henderland,
Charles Lawson, Esq. George IV Bridge

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James Greig, Esq., Inverleith Nursery
Isaac Anderson, Esq. Mayfield.
James M'Nab, Esq. Royal Botanic Garden.
Andrew Murray Esq. of Conland } Joint-Secretaries.
Mr. Charles M'Intosh, Dalkeith }
David Smith, Esq. W.S. Treasurer.

The complexion of the Com. changed considerably by the time that publication of new species was made. M'Nab was the Supt of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Jeffrey wrote to Balfour from Oregon city, March 14, 1853, in dicating the routes of boxes forwarded and said: At present I am on the eve of starting for the Rocky Mountains by way of the south side of the Columbia River on reaching the mountains I will turn south

Royal Bot. Garden

John Jeffrey, Cont.

and make for San Francisco on my arrival there this autumn I hope have a letter from you giving me further Instructions. (Address J.J. care of H. B. M. Consul at San Francisco to be called for).

I remn

Sir,

Your Humble Sert

John Jeffrey.

To J.H.B, M.D.
Regs Profr of Botany
In the Univty of
Edinburgh.

The Herbarium material in representation of Jeffrey's number is scanty. I do not find any Cones of Jeffrey's ticketed as collected by Jeffrey. The cones in the Mus. are long like those figured in the plate.

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

- No. 740. Pinus Murrayana. Jeffrey's label on the Herb. Spm. reads thus: "Found on the Sisk you Mountains in Lat 43° 300 Elevation 7500 feet Growing on moist deep loamery soil Oct 21st

This all the cones I could procure. Tree 40 feet high, of a conical form."
[The leaves = 1 1/2 - 1 3/4 in long, the cone open, globose, a little over 1 1/4 in. diam. Has lost its prickles. W.J.]

- Another spm of same sp. is labeled in Jeffrey's hand: Summit of Sierra Nevada Mountains near Walker's Pass, Sept. 20, 1853.

- Pinus monticola! was coll. by Jeffrey in Trinity Mountains, 7000 fl. Volcanic Rocky Summits, Oct. 7, 1852

Royal Bot. Gard

John Jeffrey. Cont.

– Pinus Jeffreyi. Needle clusters only. 8 to 10 inches long.

His locality, Sacramento River, mentioned previously refers to the sources near Shasta where he coll [Saxifraga peltata]. "The Indians eat the stalks, when they are young, of this plant. I tryed them myself and found them very good. Flowers pink. June 11, 1853."

The above is taken from the Inventory of the Box forwarded from San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1853.

Further transcripts from the same: "Abies amabilis, No. 1480. From near the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Lat. 39½° Alt de 7500 feet growing on clay soil I climbed a great many trees without succeeding

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

in getting good seed of this tree. See the cones seemed to be destroyed by frost before the seed was matured. Tree 3 feet in diameter 200 feet high growing in dense forests bark rough similar to the bark of A. nobilis. Young trees covered with balsam blisters."

"Aceraceae, No. 1490 Bay of San Francisco, Nov. 20th, 1853."

He is reported as having secured Pinus Coulteri. His note reads: "Pinus Coulterii ?? Foot hills of the Sierra Nevada" ~~Mountains~~

[!! = P. Sabiniana !].

Royal Bot. Gard.

John Jeffrey. Cont.

Eventually Jeffrey brought suit against the Com. for payment of [in order to withhold further] services.

"Summons of Forthcoming Balfour + others, 1854. Copy for service on Dr. Balfour" is before me. It names Balfour, Chairman of the Assoc., D. Smith, Writer to the Signet, Treas. of the Assoc., Sir John Archibald Murray, Lord Murray, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, John Cunningham, lately ", Sir David Dundas, Sir William Jardine, Sir William Gibson-Craig, and so on, nearly as in list 6 pp. back.

[Charles Lawson = Nurseryman.
John Greig = Nurseryman
Andrew Murray = Writer to the Signet.]

Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1905.

Jeffrey is described as residing in San Francisco. The sum sued for is £700 or such other sum or sums as may be owing; the legal phraseology runs on and other sums, interest, costs are named. It is dated Sept. 30, 1854.

My extracts from Jeffrey's letters and notes are taken verbatim - without correction of orthographical errors or omissions. - W.T.-D.

Edinb. Roy. Bot. Gard.

Re. Robert Brown.

The British Columbia Botanical Association sent out Robert Brown in 1863. Very soon there was great dissatisfaction with Brown because of failure to write, to render accounts of the moneys spent, and finally the Association changed over botanically to W.F. Tolmie and at the same time gave Tolmie power of atty to proceed against Brown.

Brown's letters and statements of expenditures are in this Library, the minutes of the British Columbia Expedition and Browns letters (in part) being in two manuscript volumes. There are also loose letters and statements of accounts. A few items from Statement C follow:

Sept. 6. 1905.

1865		£	c
June 12.	Bill at Dalles		12.00
" 13	3 meals at Dog River		1.50
" 21.	Washing at Chinese		1.75
" 21.	Fare to Oregon City		1.00
" 23	at Dutch Town		1.50
" 24	On French Prairie		1.75
" 30.	Horse (Salem Cyuse Indian)		38.00
" "	Second hand Saddle + Bridle		12.00
" "	Spurs and Saddle Blanket		5.50
" "	Saddle Bags		7.00
" "	Bill at Bennett Ho		6.00
" "	Ferrys		1.00
July 13.	Telegraphic Message to Jacksonville about Letters		4.25
" "	Shoeing horse on 4 feet		4:00
" 17.	Bill at Eugene		7:00
" "	Lariat for Horse		.75
" "	Comb and Misc. Camping Materials		1.37½
" "	Waterproof Cloth		2.75
" 18.	My share of provisions		

Edin. Roy. Bot. Gard.

Re. Robert Brown, cont.

at Sutlers at Fort Klamath for trip over Cascade Mts. ---- $2.75
Aug. 18. Mocassins 1.25
" 25. Washing-to Chinamen .87½
" 23. Paci-Boots 5.50

From May 15 to Aug 26 he spent $347.00. The journal is quite in contrast with that of Douglas who had no hotels to put up at.

Statement D

Sept. 2. Paid Madame De Roboum for Board and Lodging in Jacksonville $19.00
"Board" for Horse at Drum's stable 12.00
Ferry over applegate creek .25
Bill at Slate Creek 3.50
Rough gloves for gathering cones 1.00
Socks and boots 6.00
" 12 Bill at Kirbyville 10.00

Sept. 6, 1905.

Sept. 15. Shirt at Crescent City 2.50
" 27 Hotel Bill 21.50
" " Recvd for Horse 30.00

Thence to San Francisco and thence to Victoria, Oct. 3. Oct. 2

On the 25th of July the Com. considered the last letter (June 7) received from Brown and were unanimously of the opinion that it was a most unsatisfactory communication; affairs were then turned over to Dr. Tolmie, Surgeon of the Hudson Bay Co. at Victoria.

Two years before, July 8, 64, the Secretary (Isaac Anderson Henry) put into a printed circular the note "no communications from Brown, the painful circumstances" etc + the determination to employ Dr.

Edin. Roy. Bot. Gard.

Re. Robert Brown, cont.

Tolmie instead, power of atty, etc. to recover the seeds from Brown, etc.

Brown's Journal of his travels in Oregon and N. California were published in the Farmer, Nov. 1, 1865, narrating the trip from Eugene over the Cascades to the "plains" east, Deschutes River, Klamath Marsh, Fort Klamath, ending at Jacksonville (Rogue River Valley), and again in the issue of May 16, 1866., containing descriptions and special localities for his oaks collected on his trip to the coast at Crescent City. See also descrip and figure of Quercus Hindsii, in issue of Oct. 18, 1865.

The first two are prints of reports sent the Assoc. He got his sig. names from a Pac. R. R. Rep which

Sept. 6, 1905.

be found in Mrs. L. L. Thompson's library at Jacksonville, take original document.

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was given the privilege of the Edinburgh "Royal Botanic Garden Library and Herbarium" by the Professor of Botany, Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour. He was very kind and labored zealously in order that everything which they possessed might be at my disposal. He invited me several times to come to his house on Friday when his family returned and was very cordial about it. He himself chanced

Edinburgh, Scotland.

to be in Edinburgh from Fife for the day. The second day of my labors Jeffrey, an old chum of J. Burtt Davy at Kew, attended to my wants. Dr. Borthwick is away at present. The botanic garden is extensive, is connected with an arboretum and fills popular functions as well as purely scientific. The range of greenhouses is very extensive. There is a lecture room and laboratory for students at the garden and a museum of botany and forestry. The botanic garden is on the north side of the city, about ten minutes walk from Waverley Station.

In Old Edinburgh, next to the University of Edinburgh is a large

Sept. 7, 1905.

building, the Industrial Museum. The botanical collections are ample, the largest that I have yet seen, but almost entirely economic. Plant products are classified by families, raw materials, pods, fruits, inflorescences, flowers barks, woods and so on. There is a small botanical "type collection"; each family being illustrated by a typical plant. The favorite method of display here is by dissecting the parts of a plant, arranging them on a card labeling the parts in detail, immersing the whole in a sort of flat glass tray or box, in liquid of some kind, and standing the "box" on end. The display is really very good. There is

Edinburgh

another small section in which the same sort of thing is done under a different classification. It suggests a wet herbarium of Gray's old text book. "Stamens, their number and position" illus. by different species. The ovary. Heterostylism. Dioecism. Dispersal. Angiospermous condition, etc. etc. Morphological and ecological.

Put up at Edinburgh at Suttie's Commercial Temperance Hotel, 20 South Bridge. In every bedroom is a bible belonging to the Commercial Travelers' Christian Association, for the use of the occupant of the room! Fancy a Com. Trav.

Sept. 7, 1905.

Christian Association in California! In the "Commercial Room" is a library belonging to the same Assoc. Works of a religious character form about 2/5 of the collection. The remainder were travel, poetry, essays and fiction.

I talked with many of these Commercial Travelers. They were a very nice lot, very pleasant, very obliging. They did not look at all like the flashy sort one sees at home.

The meals were simple but wholesome. A rather considerable variety of breads on the table, white bread, rye bread, rye scones, common scones and several varieties of jam, jelly and marmalade; fish, eggs, chops and steaks.

Hawthornden

Went out to Hawthornden by train. The great tree under which the poet Drummond met Ben Jonson is a huge maple, the trunk seeming to consist of several trunks blended. Wallace's Cave or Bruce's Cave I forget which is a series of curious chambers beneath the castle hewn out of the solid rock and ending by an opening in the cliff on which the castle rests. The walk through the glen along the Kirk Esk is picturesque but no more so than many a Californian Cañon. These beautiful glens says Scott appear in a country where one from the general landscape would scarce expect to find them. In other words the glen is wooded while the surrounding country is barren, just as in California the sides of a cañon are wooded and the hill range itself otherwise barren. There is in this particular a certain resemblance between the Midlothian and Californian hills, at least I recall the Coast Ranges. The great show at Roslin is Roslin Chapel, referred to in Scott's Rosabelle. It is the most beautiful gem in stone which I have ever seen. The ornateness, the richness of the carvings defy description. Every stone almost is a work of art. The roof is of stone blocks. One sees that no two sections of the roof are alike. All through the arches, and supports every design is different - yet the whole is

Sept. 7, 1905

Roslin Chapel

exquisitely harmonious. Every pillar is a work of art and all are different. While Roslin suffered severely from the Reformation Mob - yet there was so much art here that in their hurry they overlooked a great deal. The interior is highly graceful and with that sense of lightness which I love in ~~the~~ pillars and arches cut from stone.

The Chapel stands on a hill, near Roslin Castle, and commands a view.

- Hoorn, one of the dead cities of Holland, gave birth to some illustrious personages. Abel Tasman, who discovered Tasmania. Jan Coen, founder of Batavia; Wouter Schouten, who in 1666 doubled the cape, afterwards called Hoorn in favor of his native town:- Cook's Travelers' Gazette, June 17, 1905.

Sept. 7, 1905

Returned to Edinburgh to my "temperance" hotel. I find the temperance hotels very reasonable in their charges, very clean, and with good wholesome cuisine; often better adapted to me than the foods of the high priced places. Moreover the people I meet there are invariably social and I learn much about the country I am in and the folk inhabiting it.

Sutties tariff is as follows: Bedroom, 1/6. Breakfast and Tea, 1 or 1/6 or 1/9. - and there is an abundance.

Edinburgh to Perth

Left Edinburgh at 7:30 A.M., stopped off at Stirling for one hour to view the old town and Stirling Castle. Fine view from the ramparts of the latter over the valley of the Forth River, the Wallace Monument with lantern tower on a hill two or three miles away and, diversified country of farms, villages, woods and hills. At 10:18 went on to Perth – for I am making a pilgrimage to Scone to see the monument to David Douglas. Arrived in Perth, the "Fair City" at about 11:30 and went immediately to the Museum of Natural History, housed in a fine building, facing the River Tay, in order to gain information as to reaching the place of my quest. Sent my card up to the Curator who came out and received me

Sept. 8, 1905

most cordially. He knew of David Douglas but it transpired that he did not know of the monument. However, he at once proposed to accompany me to New Scone, meanwhile setting on foot inquiries for relatives of Douglas in order to fix the house of his birth. This was no easy matter. In a little shop we found a woman distantly related (her daughter named after David Douglas); she referred us to her mother at New Scone. The Curator, Mr. Alex. Rodgers, took me to his house for dinner. His wife a very hospitable and pleasant woman with decided intellectual interests. Then we walked out to New Scone, a village with the characteristic stone cottages of Scotland, many of them very

Perth, Scotland.

picturesque. The Douglas Monument stands in the churchyard of the Scone Church on a little slope above the church. The monument is constructed of free stone, is about 18 feet in height and supports on its face and rear a slab of marble. On each slab is an inscription. The monument was erected in 1841, seven years after his death. There must have been some ceremonies which were attended by botanists but no record, not even the date of foundation other than the year, or the name of the sculptor executing the wreaths etc appear. The inscription on the Eastern side is as follows: [The reverse inscription appears two pages ahead.]

Sept. 8, 1905

1841

Erected

By the Lovers of Botany in Europe

in Memory of

David Douglas

a native of this parish

who from an ardent love of science and a desire to promote the improvement of Botany

visited the unexplored regions on the banks of the Columbia and southward to California

whence

he transmitted a great variety of the seeds of

valuable trees and flowering plants

adapted to the climate of Great Britain

and

who after devoting ten years of the prime of life

in adding to

the arboretum and flora of Europe

suffered

an accidental and lamented death in one of the Sandwich Islands

on the 12th of July, 1834.

Perth, Scotland.

in the 35th year of his age

Endowed
with an acute and vigorous mind
which he improved by diligent study
this eminent botanist
uniformly exemplified in his conduct
those christian virtues
which invested his character
with a higher and more imperishable distinction
than he justly acquired
by his well-earned reputation for scientific [knowledge
a dutiful son
a kind and affectionate brother
a sincere friend
he secured by
the excellence of his moral and religious [principles
not less than by
the benevolence of his disposition
the esteem and regard
of all who knew his worth.

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[Reverse Inscription]

The following are a few of the numerous trees and shrubs and ornamental plants introduced by Douglas.

Trees.

Acer circinatum	Pinus Lambertiana
— macrophyllum	— pendervosa
Amelanchier florida	— nobilis
Arbutus procera	— amabilis
Crataegus Douglasii	— Menziesii
Pinus Douglasii	

Shrubs.

Berberis Aquifolium	Ribes sanguineum
— glumacea	— speciosum
Garrya elliptica	Rubus spectabilis
Gaultheria Shallon.	

Annual, Biennial & Perennials

Clarkia pulchella	Gilia tricolor
Clintonia elegans	Nemophila insignis

Perth, Scotland.

Collinsia grandiflora Iponopsis elegans
Lupinus polyphyllus
Eschscholtzia californica
Douglasia nivalis
&c &c &c

The monument is surrounded by an iron fence 4 ft. high. It has no tree nor vine nor plant inside just the green grass. It is surrounded by many old tombstones of the folk of Scone.

Then we went into the Perth Road of Scone village and interviewed an old old couple. The old lady (75 years old) said that her mother was a cousin of David Douglas – I think that was the relationship. As Douglas was born over 100 years ago she knew nothing of him but after con-

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siderable conversation with Mr. Rodgers, who I noticed, freely interlarded his conversation with Scotch words and phrases, we struck out for Old Scone. Going on up the village street for a few blocks we took our way across country through a fine wood of beeches, oaks and birches. After a time we came out on the village street of Old Scone, that is to say, all there is left of it, – a few houses opposite the entrance gate to the grounds of the Earl of Mansfield (Scone Palace) There were several quaint cottages – all of stone. The people at the lodge told Mr. Rodgers that the Douglas cottage had been torn down; that it stood on the same side of the road as the lodge, on land that was now within the Earl's domain.

Perth, Scotland

They said that the well was there still, that the pump belonging to the well was in existence – That was all. The woman did not want us to come inside evidently and Mr. Rodgers did not press the point. The Earl was "at home" – which seemed to make a difference. So back along the pleasant country lane we went towards Perth, passing old mile stones set in the ground at the side of the road. Had tea at Mr. Rodgers, then for a pleasant walk along the Tay bank, for a glimpse of Scone Palace (once the seat of the ancient Scottish kings and where the Scone Stone originated which is now in Westminster Abbey and on which all kings are crowned, then to Perth

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for a walk past the home of the "Fair Maid of Perth", St. Johns Church, through old closes, then to the Museum, finally to the train where I parted from the most hospitable Mrs. Rodgers who had been so painstaking and sympathetic on my behalf, taking his camera to the church yard and exposing two plates in favor of the monument.

The monument stands in the New Scone churchyard. One can see the monument from the road just before reaching the village, as one follows the road out from Perth, on the left-hand side, as one approaches it; it is two miles or a trifle more from the Perth Bridge.

At 7:40 I took train back to Stirling and put up at Smith's Temp. Hotel.

Stirling to Loch Katrine

The old castle at Stirling is well worth a visit. The upper square is bounded on one side by the Palace (residence of the early James') and highly ornamented with carvings and statuary on the outside of the building. One statue represents James as the [illegible] man, for he was fond of assuming disguises and going among his people for reason political and reasons of gallantry. Another side is bounded by the old Scottish Parliament House, it is like the one at Edinburgh Castle, which in turn is like the one at Parliament Square, Lightst: - but they are in an ascending series as to size and pretension

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On another side is the building containing the Douglas room.

The ride through the fertile and diversified valley of the Forth River was highly beautiful. Above the quiet meadows with their sheafs of hay standing thickly over the level rose the height of Stirling Castle whence came the military sounds of the garrison. The hay ricks, round, topped cone-wise with a straw-thatch stood in rows in great numbers in the barn-yards, the single ones being small. It is surely a fair valley. At Aberfoyle we took coach. The day began in sunshine but as we climbed up

Ellens Isle, Loch Katrine

towards Loch Katrine it came on to rain. The heather country is nearest like the tree-less Alaskan country - the patches of purple heather interspersed with low Ericaceae - and once in a while the characteristic pools of high latitudes. Through the Trossachs Pass to Loch Katrine. The tourists go below into the tiny cabin of the tiny steamer but four American girls said: Oh we must stay up. Oh we must see the scenery. That's what we came for. Oh, we must see Ellen's Isle" The rain poured and the wind blew great guns. The black clouds beetled over Ben Venue and it was quite

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a sight. But the storm drove the fair Americans below and their countryman was left in, almost, sole possession of the deck. Then coach to Inversnaid and luncheon, after which steamer on Loch Lomond. Loch Katrine is no goose-pond and Lomond is 26 miles long, its upper end narrow, retreating among dark mountains, broadening out below, filled with wooded islands, backed by barren mountains where a thousand rills glanced in the sun which had now broke through, rendering the whole scene fair, resplendent. Rainbow after rainbow hung over the

Loch Lomond

lake - I think I have never seen so many. Just after passing there is a splendid long vista over water, wooded islands, barren slopes, wooded peaks, far out over a low-lying country backed by still higher hills - a fair view, a fair view - I should love to remember it long. It was over all too soon and we were aboard train at Balloch for Glasgow.

It was as beautiful as one would be led to expect by the lines of the Lady of the Lake. But it is a beauty different from the lakes of the High Sierra.

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The colors are different; the structure of the thing is different.

Ellen's Isle is not far from the shore. Was rather disappointed in that. It was no great shucks for Malcolm Graeme to scorn the proffer of boat by Roderick Dhu and breast the swelling tide. Gae lang. Hoot mon. I could do it myself.

But Ellen's Isle is a beauty spot all right and Ben Lomond is a fine solemn unadorned old mass looming on Loch Lomond as one moves down the lake. But how the rain poured and the storm bellowed on Loch Katrine.

Glasgow, Scotland.

Glasgow is a great bustling commercial mart, nearly a million pops, probably the best governed municipality in the world. Municipal street-cars, baths, libraries, museums, art-galleries, lavatories, telephones, and I know not what else, all free or with a nominal tariff. On the street cars one rides a considerable distance for a half-penny. The cars have roof-seats, for which the London buses evidently furnished the model, but many are "double-decked" - that is with a second roof, a great advantage in a district so rainy as Scotland. But this country (Britain) has had a dry summer. "For 3 mos it did not rain" said a commercial traveler to me at Edinburgh.

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At the Waverly Hotel in Glasgow where I put up one gentlemen inquired when it would stop raining. A young fellow said he was from 500 miles away. They turned to me, next. I replied that I was from 5000 miles and over away. Australia? No, California. Then soon an inquiry about Burbank. (Everyone inquires about Burbank!) And it soon transpired that the two gentlemen were F. W. Burbridge (cf. p. 198). of the Dublin Botanic Garden and Lynch of the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Both were very pleasant but Burbridge's conversation was most stimulating and entertaining. We went to see the in situ Lepidodendron trunks in Victoria Park (Glasgow has 15 great parks), then to the Gallery of Paintings. As I walked along in

Glasgow, Scotland

the Gallery with Burbidge he indulged in a running comment on the pictures and their artists that we passed, showing much familiarity with the history of art and much penetrating criticism and appreciative power. Joshua Reynolds' portrait of a boy, so commonly seen in prints, is here and many others by the same and by the stronger Scottish artists.

The next day I went to the University of Glasgow. The quadrangle, with an imposing front, stands on a hill, with a number of other buildings to the rear and to the sides. They are all of stone and very very substantial and handsome enough although not ornate. Botany has a separate building in which Bower and his staff seem

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very comfortable. Bower was not in Glasgow but Dr. Lang, assisted by ——, received me and in response to my request for the Loy and Collie and Douglas plants of the Botany of the Beechey, said to be here, attempted to give me what I wanted. My notes concerning this matter will be found some pages ahead.

The Herbarium is quite large, 30 or 40,000 sheets I should guess, arranged, not according to the Engler and Prantl but the old-fashioned Bentham and Hooker sequence — for no one has touched this Herbarium in years. The species are not arranged in any way so that it is difficult to find what one wants. Lang and his friend were very zealous in my behalf but to slight avail.

Glasgow, Scotland

Dr. Lang was very hospitable, taking me to luncheon, where I had a pleasant half-hour with his family (mother and sister). Then he took me to the Botanic Garden. This has no official connection with the University nor is it under scientific management but rather horticultural management. However they have an arrangement of good will by which the Botany people are supplied with material which they especially need. The range of greenhouses contains the usual display of ferns, acacias, araucarias, euphorbias, etc. But the thing of greatest interest to a botanist is the Hepatic Greenhouse - a house in which the light is subdued, and filled with a great variety of liverworts - and also a variety of

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mosses and filmy ferns - all doing splendidly, of fine color and vigorous growth. I do not wonder that they are proud of it and it is a fitting thing for Bower to have done.

They spoke of Campbell - everyone almost does - he is such a traveler that he has an extensive acquaintance and his gentlemenly qualities and sound scholarship commend him to our "English Cousins".

The Glasgow people are not as good-looking as the Edinburgh people. The Edinburgh girls are much handsomer, although I saw more well-dressed girls in Glasgow during my short stay.

Glasgow, Scotland

- The children here seem mightily like our children at home, more than the English children, but the children of all nationalities that I have ever seen are much more of him than the adult population. It is an interesting biological fact.

- The Scotch are great immigrants and although Scotland is a bleak land, the character of the land has bred that in the people which has left its imprint upon every new land of the earth. We have many in the United States, many in the beginning in North Carlina and neighboring colonies. At home they fought the English for a thousand years or more to save

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their independence. I suspect it came natural to fight red-coats on American soil. One of my own ancestors was a Scotchman who served seven years in the war of the Revolution.

An extraordinary portion of the original California population - leaving out the vast non-English-speaking alien immigration of recent years - must be Scotch descent if one may judge from the sir-names. Morover I fancy I see my old neighbors of my country boyhood over again a hundred times a day, while in England it is only once or a few times a day I see a face to be referred to boyhood types.

Glasgow, Scotland

I suspect that Glasgow's prosperity is due to a happy combination of circumstances, many of which would be dimly apprehended by an American. I wondered if the land was not clear of feudal dues. It must be a drag on a community — the fee system. It is nothing but a remanant, a very active remanant however of feudalism. You see the sign in Perth: "Land to Fee." You buy a lot to build your house as did Mr. Rodgers. You pay for it — it is yours to have and to hold forever — but you must pay a fee each year to the lord of the manor, the lord of the soil, it is nothing more than feudal tribute. Mr Rodgers pays £2 a

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year to the Earl of Mansfield. He must pay it. Otherwise the land can be reclaimed, although paid for! And yet the Earl renders no service for this in any way. It is simply because he is Earl as was his forbears aforetime. They have land hunger, the Mansfields, and are buying up all property contiguous to their estate which can be purchased.

Glasgow shops seem to me on the whole larger and finer than in any other British city. They look more like American shops than any I have seen. Nor do they close up their windows here so universally. An American shopkeeper considers

Glasgow, Scotland

that he is advertising when he is sleeping. His goods are on show in the window and as often as not in the full glare of electric light bulbs. Not so the London merchant. He pulls down the blinds (wooden slats) and covers up things securely, nights and Sundays! You see his name above but you cannot guess his business! A great many even put up wooden doors over their windows.

"I beg to obs-airve that I consairder it verra hard on a God-fearin man to tak' evidence on oath in a feeslin case" – Scotchman.

– Misuse of quite: Quite a little, Quite a number!

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Two New England ladies, at Melrose, told me of their experience in getting to Melrose. They inquired when to change. "Hike" was the reply as they understood it. Shocking Am. slang! Again. they queried, but it was always just "Hike"! = (Hawick. Cf. Keswick, Chiswick

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After coming out of Abbotsford sat down by the roadside, field book in hand. The old gardner came out of Sir Walter's gate, wheeling a barrow and asked me a question. Thrice repeated he his broad Scotch, then cried out: Sovil, man, sovil, then ye whoot sovil mains? Mann Oi hove a barrow sovil your wood? Oh, yes, said I heartily, Go ahead, Take all you want. That's all right. Such unwonted generosity of soil in Scotland suprized the canny Scot and he turned suspiciously and said: Beänt ye noo the road inginoor?

"God the first garden made
And the first city, Cain" – Cowley

We traveled in the print of olden wars,
Yet all the land was green
And love we found and peace,
Where fire and war had been.
R. L. Stevenson

Glasgow Univ. Herb.

- Lupinus concinnus. "California, D.D. per Hooker" Leaves 3 to 4½ lines long, oblanceolate, very rusty-pilose, mostly basal; stem rusty pilose; plant 4 or 5 inches high.

- After taking a few notes and making search for a few of Hooker and Arnott's specimens of the Botany of the Beechey, at random, I concluded that there were no original Bot. Beechey plants here but that Hooker, W. J. must have taken them to ~~Edinburgh~~ Kew Gardens.

- Returned to Edinburgh by the direct North British mail route; attended the International Horticultural Exposition, Sept. 13, poked about delightful Edinburgh

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some more; then went down to Melrose Abbey. Walked out to Abbotsford and had a most delightful day in the hills overlooking the valley of the River Tweed. Abbotsford itself was a delight at the moment but a disappointment afterward. They show four of the rooms, of great interest, Scotts' study, library, the chair in which he wrote his novels, his favorite window views and a large number of exceedingly attractive relic collected by the author of Waverley- but the sour-visaged verger shows one about so hastily that after one goes out one has only a confused jumble of things - because each thing is of so much interest. However I got a fairly good

Edinburgh to Melrose

look at the last suit of clothes and tall white hat worn by Sir Walter and of two pen-and-ink drawings one representing a family dinner table, the lady raising the lid of the platter and revealing not meat but spurs. The expressions depicted are very good, so the men folk set about the usual foray. In the other picture the scion of the house is represented a prisoner, before the laird for sheep-stealing, punishable by death. The laird's wife and daughter sit by his side. He gives the youth the alternative of death or to marry his daughter. The daughter who has no looks to spare beams in ecstasy at having so handsome and stretches forth her arms

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in delight for is not the prize of a handsome young husband already hers? The youth stands stroking his chin thoughtfully and replies: "It is a bad enough road in aither case, but considering it both ways he thinks he'll die"!

"But", said the solemn verger, "they didn't kill 'im after all and both families were ancestors of Sir Walter Scott."

If Abbotsford were disappointing in this respect, not so Melrose Abbey. I went in and was left to examine and meditate all I pleased. It is a most wonderful ruin, the architectural features being emphasized by its being a ruin, especially the carving and

Melrose to Carlisle

the sense of symmetry. The series of arch-like tracings or relief sculpturing on the walls of the cloisters I liked very much. The capitals of the columns in the transept were beautifully ornamented with somewhat oak-like but very cristate leaves. But behold, in a little glass jar at the foot of the column stands a single leaf of the very leaf furnishing the model. A leaf of Kale! but beautifully crumpled and cristate.

It was nearly dusk by the time I left the ruins and shortly after the moon rose-

If I'm wouldst see Melrose aright,
Visit it by the pale moonlight,

- but I could not spare further

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time and took train to Carlisle, spent the night and next morning visited the cathedral, chiefly red sandstone, which is rather fine, very solid and impressive; walked around Carlisle Castle; visited the museum where I found myself amazed at the great collection of local remains of the Roman period - cinerary urns, food vessels, shrines, altars, stone-coffins, etc

Then on to Keswick and the Lake District. This district is rather thickly settled. It looks like the mountains of Unalascha set down in the hill country of New York, the hills here Alaskan, the vales New York. The peaks are called "pikes." The ending "thwaite", a termination

Keswick, Cumberland.

to a large number of town names here means "a clearing" and thus gives a very primitive touch to the country! i.e., harks back to the time when the first settlements were made! One traveler here says the old Cumbrian language exists still in one particular relic- the manner of counting sheep, by the shepherds.

Southey is buried in Crosthwaite Churchyard, Wordsworth in Grasmere, Ruskin at Coniston. There is a Ruskin memorial in Friar's Crag woods, facing the Lake, Derwentwater.

Down the lake toward Lodore- say half-way, a bit of unfenced land near the roadway forms a woody point where one can view

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the lake to advantage. I saw Derwentwater thus early one day and I must say that that one view repaid me for the trip to Keswick. The water was still and the reflections of the islands and mountains were perfect. One looked at St. Herbert's Isle and leaving aside position one could not tell which picture was island and which reflection! The colors were exquisite; a purple haze gave many colors to the mountains and water. Now the reflections had this quality; while every detail was there all was soft.

In fact softness may best express the lovely character of this district, although it is rugged to English eyes.

Visited Lodore Falls; very disappointing because, first they are

Lodore, Grange, Portinscale

not falls, and second there isnt much water except after a storm when I suppose there is a very nice little roar of water cascading over the rocks. And thus around the lake. Grange is a quaint bit of a hamlet in the Borrowdale Valley A most beautiful little Church here and also a handsome village school-store and very well designed. A tablet on the side read as follows:

"This School was erected to the
Memory of
Miss Margaret Heathcote
mainly by the subscriptions of
personal friends and others who
thus recognized a life of good
work spent among and for the
inhabitants of this neighborhood.
The first stone was laid Oct. 4, 1894

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by Miss Langton of Barrow House."

That one may do good work of the utmost importance in a quiet village is well recognized in England and it must become more so with us in the United States. There is too much vaulting ambition on the part of our young people - young women want "careers" and young men essay to play parts for which they are quite unfitted.

Before reaching Portinscale I plunged into a wood, following a right of way path which filed across pasture, through wood, etc. It is a fine thing to follow these old time paths. I dare say the earliest Britons made them. The woods were oak, maple, birch, Scotch pine, ash, mountain-ash, spruce, larch.

Keswick to Grasmere

All government property, such as post boxes, etc, has the legend V.R. or more recently made E.R. on it. It looks a bit odd to see on a government telegraph pole: "Victoria Regina. Past no bills."

The coach ride from Keswick to Ambleside is a fine one. Our coach had 23 passengers, not to speak of luggage. And only 4 horses to pull it over the steep hills! And yet Englishman prohibit the working of dogs as on the Continent, because it is inhuman!!! All people have their inconsistencies.

We pass, leaving to the right the Vale of St. John with its miniature church, to Dunmail Rise, "Dunmail Pass" near which is

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the prettiest little church I ever saw. It is almost like a play-church, it is so small; but it has its chancel, choir, nave, baptismal font; its little stained-glass windows, set in the very thick walls (2½ feet thick or more) and heavy beams above, which I could touch with my hand. It is mentioned in a poem, by Wordsworth and also by Coleridge. Visited Wordsworth grave in the fine old Grasmere church yard; Dove Cottage where he lived in his young married days; passed Coleridge's cottage; Rydal Mount, Wordsworth's later home; then in part Lake Grasmere, Rydal Water to Ambleside. Took steamer and came to Lake Side for the night.

Ambleside and Windermere

I think Windermere the most beautiful of the Lakes on account of its wooded shores, narrowness and winding character, and diversity of the mountain shapes at the upper end.

Thirlmere is a pretty stretch on the way to Grasmere from Keswick, near Wythburn Church The morning I came away from Lake Side (Windermere) was a most beautiful sunny morning! I enjoyed it but if it had been only so pr I came down Windermere!

Stopped at Leeds, a great manufacturing city for a side trip to York. Leeds is modern, York is ancient. Had little time for anything but the Minster which is the finest minster in England. It is a huge pile, vast either from

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the outside or the inside. It is richly ornamented, yet both the exterior and interior are in a way simple, particularly the nave, which is exceedingly impressive, for its great height and the massiveness of its pillars, particularly those at the transepts which have to support the square tower. The last is a bit squatty compared with the aspiring and pretentious character of the edifice as a whole. It seems that Bishop Somebody, the chief architect back in 13 or 14 something intended to cap the tower with a spire, a lead-covered structure I think - but after getting the tower to its present height found that the foundation stones would not bear any greater weight. We were taken down into the crypt.

Leeds and York

A mighty interesting place. The present crypt had been filled up with stones and rubbish. Examination revealed that the pillars and arches - now beneath the choir - had been transferred from a little further west - a capital stone was serving at the foot of a pillar; columns had not been strictly matched in the transfer. Then we went to the place where the ~~first~~ crypt was originally built. There were the bases of some fine pillars with their spiral zig-zag patterns. Huge things. The restorers have left some of the old filling of stones, in place, against one of the columns. The magnificent ~~east~~ north window of the Transept is a glory. It is very old - say 6 or 7 centuries. It

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consists of five pointed windows: often called the "Five Sisters of York." It is said that five sisters contributed the design, working it out full size in silk threads. Then to the chapter house, an octagonal structure of very great beauty, justifying the motto, "As the rose is the flower of flowers, so is this the house of houses.

We were told by the verger that some distinguished American when asked what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in England, said: "The Five Sisters of York Minster."

The glass has now become so brittle that it is covered by plate glass outside against the effect of storms which were decomposing it. Bits thrown down by the wind crumbled

Leicester, Kenilworth

like lead in the hand. It would have been pleasant to stop a longer time in York. It has so many quaint streets full of houses of the "Stratford-as-Avon" type. Then there is the old city wall - Roman, more or less of it - one can walk nearly around the city on it. I didn't.

Leeds is a great manufacturing town - a commercial mart. The streets near the Midland station look like - well any East american city of the same size. Huge business blocks of modern type. Overhead trolley cars. Had an "exciting" time on the way to Leicester. Surely not necessary to change carriages, but they changed me three times. That is the great difficulty in getting about. No two or three of the railway servants on a platform tell one the same thing. English people tell the same story. It is sufficient to be in the right train, or at least not always. You must be in the right carriage as well. From Leicester to Kenilworth is a tedious slow journey by local trains with long stops. Now it is curious that the station masters office at Leicester can give directions as to Kenilworth only after a slow and tedious reference to railway books. Think of it. Right in their district. Of course it is on an L & N.W. branch instead of Midland but they should be able to connect up their patrons at once!

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Kenilworth, Coventry, Warwick - right in the heart of England and in a fertile and beautiful land. The towers at Kenilworth Castle give one a good view of the surrounding country - undulating country, finely wooded with gently grass and scattered oaks and oak-like elms, the oaks and elms particularly attractive. A fair country, a fair country - a fit land in which to entertain a queen! The ruins give one a fine idea of the way in which they builded in the olden days - the depth of the foundations, the thickness (5 to 7 ft) of the walls. That "our forefathers builded better than we" seems always to have been true. The great pile on the S. side of the inner court is braced with huge timbers to prevent its falling down. It was built by Leicester in 1500 something. While the Norman Keep is the most perfectly preserved structure of the extensive ruins and disdains support. Some of the stones are perfectly preserved - almost as fresh as if chiselled but recently. Others are deeply worn - even the face stones of a wall - as if washed by the waves of the sea, worn and hollowed. The mullions of some of the windows are well-nigh intact. It is wonderful how they stick when walls have fallen. It was agreeable to note that they had fireplaces in those days - backed by thin-edged fire-brick. But the variety of dungeons, down in the walls of the castle, is amazing! The stone passages and variety of connections is like exploring a fairy tale.

England, 1905.

English	American
Way Out	Exit
Box	Trunk
Luggage	Baggage
Carriage	Car
Visitors (Hotel)	Guests
Bait (Stable)	Feed (Stable)
Will (You will be a good swimmer?)	Are
Goods	Freight.
Book (Railway)	Ticket
Metals "	Rails
High (st)	Main (st)
Timber	Lumber
Ugly	Homely.
Pavement	Sidewalk.
Spool	Reel.
Spank	Smack
Road	Street

Books wanted.

Walpers, Rep. 6 vols.

Sprengel

Hortum Petropolitanum, 1846, Fischer et Meyer

Gray. Papers from Proc. Am. Acad. as follows:

Vol. 6, p. 182, On Streptanthus, Astragalus, etc.

Vol. 6, p 579. Characters of New Plants of California and Nevada from Brewer and Anderson.

Vol. 7. p 327. Characters of New Plants of Calif. etc from Brewer and Bolander.

Subjects for Students.

- Ellisia membranacea, its relationship to E. chrysanthemifolia; nature of the bristles with dilated bases on ovary.
- Determination of self-fertilized species about Berkeley.
- Underground organs of plants about Berkeley; veg. reprod, etc.
- Temperatures on north and south slopes, in relation to vegetation.
- Effect of fog on weeds.

- Bridges, first coll. Rudbeckia californica, acc. Syn. Fl. p. 262.

- Haenke. He coll. Rosa nutkana at Nootka Sound; it had previously been collected by Menzies.

Traveling Acquaintances.

July - Sept, 1905.

- Emile Marchal, Professeur de Botanique à l'Institut Agricole de l'Etat, Gembloux (Belgique).
- Fred. V. Theobald, M.A. Cantab, Vice-Prin. of S. E. Agr. Coll., England.
- Prof. Isaac Bailey Balfour, Edinburgh
- Mr. Jeffrey, Royal Bot. Gard. Edin. Inverleith House, Roy. Bot. Gard.
- Mr. F.W. Birbridge, Bot. Gards, Rombroke Road, Dublin.
- Mr. R. Irwin Lynch, Curator, University Botanic Garden, Cambridge.
- H.A. Dudgeon, Engineer, Leicester (He took us to fossil trees at Glasgow).
- Rev. J. Copeland, Ph.D., 700 Park Ave, (met in Edin). St. Paul, Minn.
- Victor Mirguet, 115, Ave. Brugmann. L'Ecole Nationale, Revue Pedagogique Belge; Redacteur en Chef. (Met on train to Edinburgh. Invited me to visit him.).
- I Π Burkill

- Berger, Alwin, Leiter des Hanbury'schen Botanischen Garten, La Mortola, presso Ventimiglia, Liguria. (Met at S. Kensington, Sept. 05 through Baker)
- Prof. Edmund Leplae, University of Louvain, Belgium (Institute Agronomique).

Books, Papers Wanted.

- Monographiae Generis Polygoni Prodromo Meisner (Genera. 1826.)
- Introd. Veg. Phys. = J Reynolds Green. [D. A. Churchill, 7 Gt. Marlborough st.]
- Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4 ser. Vol. 7. Contains Brown's Am. Oaks.
- R. Brown & Campstn. Horae Sylvanae.
- J. Urban, Monographia Loasacearum, in Abhandlungen der Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher. 76 Band [Engelmann, Leipzig.
- Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin. Vol. 9. (Brown, Campter, 4 or 5 papers) Vol. 6 has Murray's "Calif. Trees".
- Hooker, London Journ Bot.
- Andersson, N. J., Syn. N. Am. Willows in Proc. Am. Acad. 1858
- " Monographia Salicum.
- Geyer, papers.
- Nuttall, Descrip. New and Rare Sp. coll in a journey across the Continent, a residence in Oregon and a visit to the Sandwich Islands and Upper California. In Vol. 8, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.
- Hillebrand, Flora of the Hawaiian Islands.
- Post and Kuntze, Lex. Gen. Phaner. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt.
- Jarcke, Dr. August, Illustrierte Flora von Deutschland [Berlin, P. Parey, 10 Hedemannstr. S.W.
- Babington, Man. Brit. Bot. (Gurney & Jackson, Paternoster Row)
- Haussknect. Monographie der Gall. Epilobium

Wells Fargo Checks cashed.

1022990 Thos. Cook & Sn. Brussels. Aug. 3, 1905
1022991. " " " " 4, "

Books wanted.

- Calif. State Board of Forestry, 1st Biennial Rep. 1886-7.
- Allgemeine Morphologie der Pflanzen mit besonderer Berucksichtigung der Blüthen-morphologie. Dr. F. Pax. M. 9.—.
- Lehrbuch der systematischen Botanik. Schumann
- Handbuch für Pflanzensammler. Dr. Udo. Dammer M. 16.-
- Anleitung " " " (M. 2-) M. 8.—
- Deutsche Dendrologie. Prof. Dr. E. Koehne. M. 14.-
- Systematische Anatomie der Dicotyledon. Dr. Hans Solereder, K. Kustos Bot. Mus. München and Privat docent an der Univ.

If Not the above St. Egart, Ferd. Enke.

Business Memoranda.

- Wells Fargo Travelers Checks, Nos. 1022990 to 1023004, issued at Berkeley, Cal. July 3, 1905, each for $10.00=

Dr. Rixford's cough prescrip = No. 5844, Lengfeld's Pharm. 202 Stockton near Geary, S.F.

Expenses. = Francs & Cent.

July ~ 1905.

Steamer & Antwerp.

Tip to Steward	6.00
" " Bedroom "	5.00
Hotel Central	6.00
St. car, 15+15	.30
Supper + tip	1.15
Dinner + tip	2.45
Dinner + tip	1.25
Milk	.20
Grapes	1.25
Cakes	.10
Dinner	3.20
Car fare, 2	.20
Room, Chapeau Rouge	2.20
Car fare	.10
Cakes	.25
Lemonade	.25
Antwerp to Liege, 3 Cl.	4.45
Stamps	3.00

Liege - July 27

Car for & tip	0.15
Room, 2 days	12.00
Breakf. + tips	1.10
Car fare	.15
Entrance, Expos.	1.00
Car fares	.30
Cake	.50
Cakes	.60
Dinner	2.40
Supper	.75
Post-cards	.30
Stamps	.20
Breakfast + room	3.00

Liege, cont.

Luncheon	.85
St. car	.20
Chocolat sticks.	.30
Room	2.20
Dinner	2.60
Supper	2.00
Post cards	.50
Post cards	.75
Dinner	2.20
Music at dinner	.30
Cakes	.10
Stamps	.85
Dinner	2.10
Room	2.00
Aug. 2.	
On Hand	22.45
Room & tips	2.10
Car fare	.05
Liege to Brussels	3.80
Dinner (Lunch) tip	1.75
Stamps	.10
Dinner + tip.	2.45
Suppach fee	2.02
Seat in park	.10
Brussels	10.45
On hand, Aug 3 =	12.00
Stamps	.60
Dinner	1.90
Brussels to London 2d cl + 12 c in boat	38.35
Cakes	.70
	41.55
Cash from Cook	39.25

Aug 4. Brussels.

Bal. on hand,	9.50
From Cook Aug 4	11.25
	20.80
Post cards	.10
Cake	.10
Room 4 / breakfast, 2 days	7.25
Collar	.95
1 Hotel tip	.30
Dinner, pair for 2	1.90
Breakfast	.60
Cherries, ½ kg.	.60
4 cakes	.40
Room, 1 day	3.50
Breakfast	.70
Tip Hotel Maid	.25
	16.65
Lost	.15
	16.80

On hand, Aug 5. 2 francs

England £.s.d.

On hand	2:[illegible]6.
Storage bags. Dover	2:8.
Porterage	0:8:6.
"	0:0:4
Cab	2:0
	5-6
Bus	
Spent Aug 5 to 6	5-7

London, Aug. 7

On Hand, Aug 7. A.M. = 1-14-11

Bus	0-0-2
Tube	0-0-4
Stamps	6d
Grapes	4
"Telegraph"	1
Hair cut (!)	6
	0-0-27 = 0-0-27

On Hand, Aug 9. A. = 1-12-8

Newspaper	-0-½
Bus	-0-2

On Hand, Aug 11, A.M. 1-12-5½

Newspaper	0-½
Church	0-4
Tube	-4

On Hand, Aug. 12, A.M. 1-11-8½

Letter of credit - record	3-0-0
Post Cards	0-1
Kew, Stondon Park etc	2½

On Hand Aug. 13. 1905, 4-9-5

Board + room	1-18-11
Post-cards	2
Bananas	2
Newspaper	1
Post cards	1
Fare each	4
Paper	2-0
Candy	2-4
Plums	4
	2-2-5

On Hand Aug. 19 2-7-0

1

On Hand Aug 18 - 2-7-0

Business cards	0-2-6
Board	1-15-0
Cab	-1-7½
Tip at Granville	-1-6
Porter	-0-9
Supper	-0-9
Bananas	-1-0
Stamps	-1-½
~~Paper~~	~~-0-2~~
Paper stock	-2-0
Candy	-0-4
Plums	-0-4
Stamp tax	-0-2
	2-7-0

On Hand Aug 20

Paris Bank	8-0-0
Papers	0-2½
Profit + Loss	-11

On Hand, 20th A.M.

7-18-10½

Dinner	0-4-4
Kew, fare	-10½
Church	-2
Breakf	10
Candy	2
Dinner	2-2
Tart + Scone	2

On Hand, Aug 22, 7-13-2

Meals, print, etc	0-3-7½
Profit + Loss	-1

Meals, etc Aug 23 = 3 7½

On Hand, Aug 24, 7-5-10

Meals,	2-5
Wesley, Booth	1-0-0

On Hand Aug 25, 6-5-5

Spent " " 0-3-3

On Hand, Aug 26 = 6-2-2

Glass globe	6d
Plums	-0-2
Fare, Slough	2-6
Breakf	-10½
Church	-½
Lunch	2-8
Supper	1-2
Dinner	1-1
Bread	2
	9-2
Mr Bidwell's loans	2-8
	11-10 = 11-10

On Hand Aug 28 5-8-4

Luncheon	2-0
Plums	-3
Supper	-6
	0-2-9 = 0-2-9

On Hand Aug. 29 = 5-5-7

Luncheon	0-11
Supper	2-2
	3-1 = 3-1

On Hand Aug 30 = 5-2-6

Meals	0-3-4
Wardsworth	3-6
Badeaker Brit.	7-6
Public Toilet	½
Post Cards	2½
	- 14-7½
	4-9-10½

On hand, Aug 31 - 4 - 7 - 10 1/2
Lunch 1-0
Dinner 2-0
Bansa 0-2 = 0-3-2

On hand Sept 1 = 4-4-8 1/2
Lunch 1-8
Supper 1-0
Bus + Tram 1-1
Bread 2 = 0-3-10

On hand Sept 2. 4-0-7 1/2
From Parrs 10-0-0
14-0-7 1/2

Bus to St Pancras, Sept. 2. 3
Lunch on train to Edinb 1-9
Fruit, etc in Edin -11
Fare to Scot + ret via Lochs + Eng. Lakes 4-1-10
Laundry London 2-4
Room in London 10-0
Tip to maid 1-0
Fish Supper Edinb 0-3 1/2
Sept 4 4-19-4 1/2

Umbrella at Gallow 0-0-1
Lavatory 1
Art Bookbelts 0-1-6
Shirt (London) 2-11
Room, 1st week London -10-0
Marking Ink " -0-4
Key-marker " -0-1
Candy, Edinb. -0-2
Supper, " -0-7
Dinner 0-0-9
Total spent = 5-16-10 1/2
Balance = Sept. 5 = 8-3-9
Post cards 0-9 1/2
Room + board 8-0
Car fare 3 days -1 1/2
8-11
7-14-11
8-11
Stamp Tax 1
7-14-10

On hand Sept. 6 = 7-14-10
Post cards 2
Fare to Hawthorden + ret. 1-1
Post cards 2
Entrance Hawthor 1-0
" Roslin Chapl 1-0
Postal cards 0-3
Post cards 0-1
" 0-1
Total spent Sept 6+7 = 3-9

On hand Sept. 8 = 7-11-1
Room + board -14-0
Left Luggage at Stirling 0-2
Post cards Perth 0-2
Fare Stirl - " + ret 4-9
Room + breakf Bth 2-6
Post cards " 2
Lunch Trossachs 2-6
Bakes at Stirl 0-2
" " glass 0-2
Candy " " 0-4
Bananas, Plums 0-5
Collars, 2 1-6
Profit + Loss 1
1-6-11

On Hand, Sept. 10, 6-4-2
Car fares 2 1/2
Waverley Hot. 10-6
Car fare 0-2 1/2
Post cards 2
Collars 1-11
Tip Univ. mess 2
Hair cut 6
Profit + Loss 1
1-3-9
On Hand Sept 12 = 5-10-5
Items

Postage 7 1/2
Post cards 9
Stamps 17 1/2
Total 2-10
On hand Sept 13, 5-7-7

Post cards 4
Scott portrait 8 1/2
Hart Exhib 1-3
Stamps -5
On Hand Sept 14, 5-4-10 1/2

Butie's Hotel, Edinb -13-0
Scotsman -0-1
Oat cakes -0-3
Bananas -0-2 1/2
Dinner at Melrose -1-9
Post cards, " -0-4
Left Luggage " -0-2
Hotel Viaduct, Carlisle -3-6
Post cards " 0-2
Guide " 0-6
Bun " 0-1
Short cake " 0-6
Carlisle to Penrith, fare -1-6
Entrance to Abbotsford 1-0
Tip to Virger, " -3
Entrance Melrose -6
Spent Sept 14 + 15 = 1-3-8 1/2

On Hand Sept 16 = 4-1-2
Royal Oak 6-0
Stamps, Keswick 2 1/2
Picture cards 6
Halfpenny stamps 6
Fishers Temp 15-9
Post cards, Dukes 5
Luncheon " 3-1/2
Stamps, Lakeside 2 1/2
Post cards stamped K. 1 1/2
Bread + Roman, Keswick 1-1
Postal order, Keswick 6
Total spent, 17-20 = 1-3-4

On Hand Sept 21 = 2-12-10
Hotel Lakeside 5-0
Leeds to York + ret 3-8
Picture Cards -3
Apples -4
Left Luggage -2
Room 1-6
Toothbrush -9
Entrance York Minster -6
Supper 1-6
Spent Sept 21 = 13-8

On Hand Sept. 22 = 1-19-2
Bananas Leeds -3
Ticket to Kenilworth 2-9 1/2
Newspaper -1
Kenilworth Castle 6
Post cards, picture 4
Ticket to Stratford 1-6 1/2
Post cards, foreign -3
Tip to guard -1
" " maid (Leeds) -2
Left Luggage Milk -2
Spent Sept. 22 = 6-3

On Hand Sept. 23 = 1-12-11
Mellville's Temp. Hot. -9-0
Admissions, Strat. 1-6
Picture Cards -7
Stratford to Birm 2-2 1/2
Fruit Birmingham -4
Candy " -6
Left. Lugg -2
Bed, Birmingham 2-6
Guide, Strat. 3
Spent Sept 23. 17-0 1/2

Drew Sept 23 - 3-0-0 Outlook - 0-6
On Hand Sept 23 - 15-10½
" " " Tot = 3-15-10½ Spent Sept 23-30 = 2-6-9½

Bananas	6
Grapes	3
Fares	4½
Room	9-0
Bread	-2
Stamps tax	-1
Postage fine	-10
Church	-5
Fare	-4
Dinner	1-9½
"	1-9
Bananas	-2
Dinner	2-0
Lunch	-5
Toothb.	-4
Collarbutton	-1
Grapes	-6
Dinner	1-9
Fare Kew	0-10½
Bananas	-2
Supper	1-7
Cakes	-3½
Stamps	-9½
" fines	-5
Fare Kew	-10½
Supper "	-10½
Urchins	-2
Profit + Loss	-1-10

On hand, Sept. 30, 2-6-9½

Bus	-1
Lavato	-1
Books	1-0-0
Dinner	1-9
Washing	3-1
Bread & wk	4-1
Trunk storage	1-9
Bananas	3
Sunday Oct. 1.	
Lunch	2-0
Church	6
Dinner	2-0
Fare	-12½
Bananas	-1
Total	1-16-8½

1-16-8½
-10-4

On Hand Oct 2 = -10-1

Fare Kew & ret	4
Lunch	7
Dinner	2-0
Shaving Soap	-10½
Watch & hand	1-0
Button	1
Spent Oct 2 =	4-10½

On Hand Oct. 3 = 5-2½

Fare Kew & ret	4
Lunch "	5-1½
Butcher	2-0
Stamps	2-9½
	6

On Hand Oct. 4, 1-9½.
From Paris 10-0-0

Fare Kew & ret Oct 5	4
Lunch	4
Supper Oct 6	1-1
Fare Kew	5½
Board & lodg.	11-5
Carrier, suite	-6
Newspapers	½

Oct 7-13

Fare & lunch etc	4
Candy	7
Fares	6
"	6
Stamps	9
Picture cards	2
Board	31-0
Carrier	1-2
Lunch	1-11
Bananas	2
Tube	2
District	2½
Tube	2
"	2
Dinner	1-7
Books for Doris	2-0
	2-13-6½
Trunk to Kew	1-6
Post cards	2
Dinner Oct 4 =	2-0
Fares " " =	4

On hand Oct 4 10-1-11
Total spent to Oct 13. 2-17-7½
On hand Oct. 14 = 7-4-3½

Fare	4
Bananas	7
Church	2
Fare	4
Lunch	3
Luncheon	1-3
	2-11
Profit & loss	1½
	2-13½

On hand Oct 16-7-1-4½

Fare City & ret	4
Bananas	1
Dinner	2-1½
Fare Ham	2
" Bishopsg	5
Profit & Loss	1-7½
	4-2
On hand	6-17-2½
Cambridge	9-3
Hotel Bill	7-6
Car fares	-10
Lunches	3-3
Bananas	-6
Lunches	-8
Lunch	1-3½
Bread & c	-5
Lunch	1-9
Fares Penn Grave	2-10
Stamps & post.	1-3
Tube	7½
Wash & board	15-5

- Primitiveness of the perfect flower?
Salix, Quercus, originally perfect?

2 - 5 - 6½
Box from Brit. Mus — 8
Shoes half-soled 3 - 6
5 stamps — 5 -
2 - 9 - 1½
Cake 6
Profit + Chas (Picture post cards Chamb: 9d) 1 - 7½
2 - 17 - 1½

On Hand Oct 22 - 4 - 5 - 1½

Dinner 2 - 1 2 - 3
Postcard - 2
On hand Oct. 23 = 4 - 3 - 8½

Board + Lodg 14 - 0
Stamps - 7½
Lunch 1 - 5½
Lunches 9
Dinner 1 - 4½
2 - 1
19 - 1½

Oct 26 - 3 : 3 : 5
- 4½
2 - 0
Wash 1 - 5
Dinner 1 - 3
" 1 - 10
Lunch 2½
7 - 1

On hand Oct 28 = 2 - 16 : 4

Sat.
Lunch 5½
Supper 1 - 3
Clapham Jun 10
Lunch Cutlet 4 - 11
Mesophoi 1½
Drink 1
Soupati 2 - 11
Grapes + tips 5½
Wednesday
Stamps 8
Grapes 6
Lunch 1 - 7½
Thursday
Breakfast 14 - 8
Lunch 1 - 3
2 - 16 - 4
1 - 14 - 2
1 - 10 - 2
1 - 5 - 2 Paid 2 1 - 3½

On Hand Nov. 3, 1 - 6 - 5½

Lunch Fri 1 - 3
Sharpeners Pencils 4½
Lunch 1 - 11
Dinner 4½
Lunch
Fare + change 10

On hand 13 - 4
Dinner 1 - 9
Footwarmer 5 - 9
12 - 2½
Grapes 6
Outlook 6
13 - 2½
Loss 1½

Monday, Nov.
On Hand 0 - 13 - 4.

Queries

- "Use" in plant organs?
- Relation of rainfall and forest?
- Leaf, measurements, blade, petiole?
- Robert Brown Campest?
- Menzies plants are in British Museum fide Bot. Cal., but Hooker in Fl. Bor-Am. says of Quercus Garryana, "in Herb. nostr"
- Robert Brown, see Horae Sylvanae + Ann. + Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser-2, vii, 249.
- Lambert, Pinetum re Sequoia and Menzies' plants.
- Banksian Herbarium.
- Portulacaceae - Perianth?
- Basal, radical, usage in dif. floras.
- Ranunculaceae, origin and morph. of nectaries,
- Tribes of Compositae.
- Original spms. of Castanea chrysophylla?

Plants to Look Up. - Kew

- Ranunculus Californicus Benth & Hartweg.
- Bowlesia lobata. Urban, Fl. Brasil. refers our Calif. to B. lenera (a var. of B. incana he makes it.
- Quercus agrifolia, Plunkenet, tab. 196, fig. 8.
- Hemizonia congesta as to dif. between it and cupulaefolia.
- Cryptantha, look up orig. descrip. of Borrag. Cryptanthus, a Bromeliaceous genus also.
- Helianthus Douglasii of Syn. Fl.
- Grindelia humilis; Greene says orig. a composite spec.

Botany of the Sulphur - Types of Bentham.

Borrus glabrata - S.F.
Corethrogyne obovata - Bodegas.
Corethrogyne virgata - San Pedro.
Aplopappus baccharoides - Santa Clara.
Hetherotheca floribunda, San Pedro
Chrysopsis echioides, Bodegas.
Helianthus scaberrimus, " .
Bahia latifolia, Bodegas.
Hemizonia ramosissima, San Diego.
Hemizonia rudis, Santa Clara.
Stephanomeria virgata, sine loc.
Eriodictyon crassifolium, San Diego.
Phacelia distans, Bodegas.
Mauranidia juncea, San Diego to Mag-dalena Bay.
Monardella villosa, Bodegas.
Eriogonum cinereum, San Pedro.
" elongatum, " "
" gracile, " "

Obione micrococarpa. San Diego
Obione tetraptera. (?) San Diego.
Euphorbia missera, San Diego.
Eremocarpus setigerus, San Pedro.
Platanus Californicus. S.F.
Quercus Hindsii, S.F.

Traveling Acquaintances

- J. T. Willard, M. Sc., Prof. of Chemistry, State Agr. Coll., Manhattan, Kansas.
- C. H. Smith, Asst Prof. of Plant Breeding, Univ. of Ill., Urbania, Ill. Now studying at Halle (a d. S. Lafplein St. 41) with Klebs. (Mez, systematist is there).
- J. T. Willard, c/ Am. Exp. Co., 139 Am. Wall, Bremen, Germany.
- W. H. Beal (U. S. Dept. Agr.) care of Thos. Cook & Sn, Ludgate Circus, London. (End of Aug.)
- Henry M. Speaker, Gratz College, Philadelphia (S.S. Vaderland. Jew, but entertaining.)
- Dr. Abram Brill (Grad. in Med. Columbia Univ. Med. Dept. New York). Steamer Vaderland.

Tree-book List

- M. French Gilman, Banning.
- Ralph Hopping, Kanzah
- Geo. W. Stewart, Visalia
- Miss M.H. Swift, 674-16th, Oakland.
- S.B. Parish, San Bernardino.
- Katharine Brandegee, Box 684, San Diego.
- Earl Purdy, Ukiah,
- Cockayne
- Harley P. Chandler,
- H.T.A. Hua,
- Thos. Howell, Creighton, Oregon.

- Burbidge, F.W. Cont. from p. 151.
His most important work: The Narcissus, its History and Culture. 48 col. plates. Royal 8vo. 1875.

Addresses.

- Bower, F.O., University, Glasgow. S.
- Baker, E.G., Bot. Dept. British Museum.
- Philippe de Vilmorin, ~~17, rue de Bellechasse~~, Paris. 23, Quai d'Orsay.
- John Weldon, Book, 38 Great Queen st. London.
- Mr. H.K. Gregory's letter, G-23127 of June. 23, 1905. S.F. re ½ fare Chicago to S.F.

- Mr. H.A. Dudgeon, Engineer, Leicester. (Met in Glasgow; Wrote me to see the fossil trees.)
- Rev. J. Copeland, Ph.D., 700 Park Ave., St. Paul (Met in Edinburgh)
- Alex. M. Rodger, Curator, Perthshire Natural History Museum, Perth
- John Surtees, 99 Woodburn st, Gateshead on Tyne (& Mr. A. Lynch, 1001 Mkt. st. S.F.). Met in Edin.
- Agnes Tobin, S.F., friend of Sir Dietrich Brandis & Lady Brandis. He asks me to call on her, "She is a true poet" Has translated Petrarch's Sends regards, Mention the Roosevelt picture.

Addresses.

- Arthur Stanley Pease, 10 Perkins Hall, Cambridge.
- James Britten,
- P. E. F. Perredès, 52a Stondon Park, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.

- Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N.W. 6, Karlst. 11.
- Streisand, Berlin, W. 50, Augburgerstr. 53.
- Felix L. Dames, Berlin W62, Landgraffen-St. 12
- E.P. Wright, Dublin, I. Also Dixon, Dr. H.H. (cytologist, asst). Trinity College, S. Also cathcart. Put up at Hotel Shelburne.
- Edmund Baker, British Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
- Wm Jones, M.P. (visited California 1903)
- W.E. Green, 24 Triangle, Bristol. } Corr. Sanford.
- Wm. West, Leeds, (Correspondent Sanford).
- Martin Duncan, Books, Sci: Berlin, N.W. Karlst. 25.
- Mrs. Henderson's Inn, 23 Granville Place.
- W.R. Linton, Shirley Vicarage, Derby. (Brit. Hizraci)
- J.B. Balfour, Royal Bot. Gard. Edinburgh.
- D. Dewar, Curator, Bot. Gard. Glasgow.
- Dept. Bot., British Museum, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
- H. Marshall Ward, Prof. Bot. Cambridge, 5 Cranmer Road, E.
- Masters, M.T. 9 Mount Avon. Ealing, London, W.
- Darwin, Francis, Reader in Bot., Univ. of Camb.
- Vines, S.H. Bot. Gard. Oxford.

Good Eating Places.

Restaurant Anglais, Place du Theatre, Liege
Globe Tavern, Place Royal, Brussels.
Hotel du Nord., Gare Nord.,
(3 francs for room).

Suties Temp. Hotel, 20 South Bridge, Edinb.
(Mr. Ross. Prop.)
Viaduct Hotel, Carlisle, good r's, fair cuisine.
Fisher's Temperance, Keswick, cheap & good! 5.0. a day in Sept!
McNeile's Temp. Stratford-on-Avon, 2s+2s6d.
(Victoria Temp. ", much cheaper.)
Old Waverly Hotel, Buchanan st., Glasgow.
The Wood st (Temper.) 42 Wood st. Cheapside London
The Counties (Temper.) 185 Tottenham Ct. Road "

Kew Addresses for Board.

Miss Studley, 51 Bushwood Road.
White House, Kew Green
Mrs. A. Lindsay Adams, Lyncroft, Holmesdale Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.
("nice place" – mrs. E. J. Tutin)
Mrs. F. Burgess, 9 Mortlake Road.

On hand Mon. Nov. 6 – 0 – 13 – 4

Toothbrush	-5
Paste	3
Supper	6
Lunch Mon	-1-9
Supper	4
Lunch Tues	1-9
Thimble, Spool et.	-3
Wed	1-9
	7-0
	0-13-4
Laundry set	6
	0-13-10
	7-0
Profit & Loss	6-10
Parr's Bank	20-0-0
From above	6-9
On hand Thurs Nov 9.	20-6-9

Board	15-10
3 Lunches	5-3
Book depo	2-8
Figs	2½
Supper	10
Laundry	1-11
Fares	4
Lunch Sund	1-9
Church	3
	1-9-0½
~~Profit & Loss~~	~~4~~
Profit	11
	1-8-11½

On hand Mon. Nov. 13 – 18-17-9½

18-8-4½

Profit & Loss = 9-4

Dec. 23, 05

Monday Lunch	1-9
Nugget	0-4½
Supper	0-7½
Tuesday Lunch	1-9
Bananas & Straw	1-0
Wed. Lunch	1-9
Grapes	-6
Thurs Lunch	1-9
Figs	-6
Board	17-4
Lunch Fri	1-1
Figs & tarts	0-4½
Lunch Sat.	1-9
Dates	-4
Dinner Sun	2-1
Fares & Church	-7
Lunch Monday	1-9
Grapes	-4
Laundry	1-6
Fares Tuesday	-4
Postage at Parr's B	-9½
Luncheon	-5
Dinner	1-9
Fares Thursday	4
Christmas cards	8-8
Meikle's	4-6
Stationery	3-0
Lunch	1-2
Fares Wednesday	-1
Laundry	-4
Wesley's bill	5-10-0
Lunch	0-1-10
Stamps	0-1-0½
Board	15-2
Summingdale & Set	4-1½
Milk & Figs	-4½
Hammersmith Postal	9-3
Fares Sat	4½
Luncheon	1-8
Supper	10-1-4

Forward	10 - 1 - 17
Supper	4
Fares Sunday	4
Dinner	1-10
Supper	- 7½
Church	- 6
Lunch Monday	- 5
Dinner	1 - 2
Tuesday Lunchen	1 - 8
" supper	7½
Wed. Luncheon	1 - 8
" supper	- 8
Oculist fee	10 - 6
Glasses	15 - 0
Fares	0 - 10
Tarts	- 4
Stamps	- 6
Board	15 - 2
Laundry	- 11
Dinner Thurs	1 - 10
Fri. Dinner & Fares	2 - 1
Sat "	1 - 9
Supper	- 6
Dinner Fares Sun	2 - 4
Supper	0 - 6
Dinner Mond	1 - 8
Supper "	- 6
Dinner Tues	- 4½
" Wed	1 - 5
Supper "	- 8
Fares "	- 7
Thurs - Board	15 - 2
Laundry	- 11
Fruit & Boots	- 10
Friday stamps	8 - 0
Saturday "	1 - 4
	14 - 5 - 10½

Forward	14 - 5 - 10½
Paper	0 - 0 - 1
Pen, stamps	- 1 - 0
Fares	- 0 - 3
Laundry	1 - 6
Flowers	9
Calenders	4 - 9
Shirt	5 - 6
Fares + paper	0 - 8½
Stamps	1 - 0
Punch	0 - 3
Chrysant	1 - 0
Fares	9 - 0
Am. papers	2 - 6
Board 2 wks	12 - 00
	18 - 0 - 2
Tips	- 3 - 0
Handke	- 2 - 0
On hand	3 - 3½
Carried back to prev. page	18 - 8 - 5½

On hand Dec 24	10 - 3 - 3½
Stamps	1 - 1
Handk	- 10
Lunch Thurs	4½
Misc	3 -
Calendars	- 10½
Hat	1 - 0 - 0

Gloves	3 - 11
Lembellen	6 - 6
Fares	1 - 0
Dinner	1 - 7
Board	1 - 1 - 0
Jan 4	1 - 2 - 4

January

From Blankenship £ 4.8.4

Feb 5 Letter of Credit 17.0.0

London Naples Berlin Ticket 2d Class 15-8-8

Memoranda.

Touring by Tram Car, Brighton.

Nurs. N. Y. Bot. Gard - poor spm. 2 Pleurospora Andromeda brom. Eek Mt. - reportable.

Plants wanted by Brit. Mus.

Quercus Californica.
Cupressus Macnabiana.

Transportation. - Noted from advr.

Anchor Line, Glasgow - N.Y. (Saloon, £12)
Donaldson " " " to Montreal - 2d Cab. £7.
White Star " Liverpool via Cape Town to Aust. £17 & £27.
L & N.W. Ry, Land to Ambleside, 25/6, Fri. night exc.
" " " " " Keswick, 26/0 return up to Sat night
" " " " " Edinburg, 26 (7 days) & 33/9 (19 days) Friday nights & Sat Mornings.